The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

By FRED KURTZ.

General Davis, of Bucks county, is not satisfied with retaining sixty-five scrub women on the hill at Harrisburg to keep the hall clean, but insists on a further reduction, adding that twelve Bucks county women could do the job and not half try. It would not be safe for the General to be seen in the vicinity of the hill after the women, some dark night, had shouldered their brooms and were walking home. Somebody would be roughly handled.

Two Chinamen are being tried in Chicago for murder—Ling A. Duc and Ling Ah Yon for the murder of Ling Quan it is likely to be a novel affair. The interperter chosen is a Chinese student in the Chicago University. The oath was administered after the Chinese custom, by burning a piece of paper on which the witnesses had written their names. The testimony for the defense was quite direct.

The Chaplain of the House, at Harrisburg, is the Rev. Elliott, a Democratic Methodist dominie who is now stationed at Lebanon, and who rides to Harrisburg daily on the train to the Capital city to discharge his religious duties there. The reason for his selection by Speaker Faunce was that there were two candidates for the post from Harrisburg, and between the two the entire city was divided in its preference. The fight became so hot between these clericals that the Speaker in his own defense was compelled to end it, as it was becoming simply disgraceful, by going outside the city for a compromise candidate.

The Lewisburg University has had another streak of good luck. On last Thursday Mr. Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, supporter of many public institutions, handed to the board of trustees of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., Baptist theological seminary, his check for $100,000, including his own subscription of $50,000, which was made on condition that $50,000 more should be secured.

The republican state senate is not going to do much for reform. It has decided not to reduce the offices, and rejected a proposition cutting off the allowance for postage stamps for senators.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, chief ot the star-route thieves, has at last resigned his position as Secretary of the Republican National Committee. In his letter he says that his doings in the late campaign in conducting the canvass were known to the republican standard-bearers and that he had their confidence. Of course, and that's all the worse for Garfield, Arthur, and the rest.

We have a Republican congress which expires on the 4th of March, yet it is playing a false game on the tariff, and from all appearances will dodge the matter. The tariff shriekers can see how much honesty there is in the tariff gabble of Republican orators and journals about election time, especially in our own state. In the first place a roving commission was appointed at the last session to report all they knew and could gather about the tariff for the enlightenment of republican congressmen who did not seem to understand a subject upon which they had made such a great ado for the last 20 years. Now we find a Republican congress about to expire without the courage to face the tariff issue, and to adjourn without any tariff legislation at all.

The damage done by the recent German deluge is thus summed up by the Imperial German Secretary, in a cablegram: "Through indundations last autumn 20,000 houses, 130,000 persons and 60,000 hectares of land and property have suffered damage in Prussia alone, and damage by December floods has been nearly as great. In Bayrische, Rheinplatz, 1,000 houses were swept away, and 12,000 persons rendered homeless. Hessen and other districts along the river suffered the same calamity.

A manifesto by Prince Napoleon was issued in Paris, a few mornings ago, criticising the French republic and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance. The *Fargo*, which published the manifesto, was seized, and the placards about the city torn down. In the afternoon Prince Napoleon was arrested and imprisoned. The case will come before the courts. A bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any member of former French dynasties.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued new regulations relative to clerical tickets. So exacting are the conditions upon which orders for clerical tickets are now issued that very few clergymen can sign the application. In order to obtain a ticket of the character mentioned, the minister must certify that he has two or more charges on the road, and that the pastboard will be used exclusively for the purpose of his visitations to those charges. Bishops, presiding elders, and ministers attending conferences or other religious gatherings must hereafter pay full fare.

Massachusetts' Republicans have an unpleasantness on hand from the re-election of Horr to the Senate. A Patriot special of 19 says that "a queer complication has arisen out of the contest in Massachusetts, which yesterday re-elected Hoar. Crapo, his most formidable opponent, sent a dispatch to his supporters directing them to vote for Hoar, and when asked about it denied ever having sent such a telegram. This raised a big howl among the Puritans, and caused Hoar to say that he would not accept the commission if forgery could be proved. It is shown to-night that Crapo has been telling various congressmen about his sell-out, and the stalwart wing of the party in the state cannot find words in their vocabulary half strong enough to express their disgust at the act. Hoar's re-election means a further estrangement of the two wings of the republican party in Massachusetts, and an almost certain democratic victory next year."

Washington, taken all in all, seems to be the paradise of wickedness. It comes to light now that even the detectives there are in league with the thieves. Washington needs a cleaning out like that of the Augean stables. Fresh instances of the alliance of the detectives and the thieves in the city are coming to light, and it would appear from the published statements of people who have been robbed and prevented from recovering their stolen property by the connivance of the Vidocqs and the crooks, which appear in the newspapers from day to day, that sufficient evidence could readily be obtained to land the whole detective force of the city in the penitentiary forthwith. The latest scandal involves District Commissioner Morgan.

It is not always the ragged who are poor nor the well-dressed who are rich. From Aurora, Ohio, comes this: The cause of death of the hermit miser, Austin Risley, who was found dead in his barn near Aurora, is as mysterious as ever. The worn and dirty clothing which had been cut from the body of the miser was thrown carelessly into one corner of the dilapidated house and avoided by every one who through curiosity entered the home. A neighbor took it upon himself to search this little pile of apparant rubbish. The result of the search was astonishing. Stored away in the pockets in wallets of various descriptions, in stocking legs, and in the linings of the old coat was the sum of $15,027. The money was mostly in greenbacks of large denomination. A number of notes were also found. It is believed that the old man was the owner of a bank-book, a number of bonds and mortgages, and that they will yet be found somewhere in the house. The clothing taken from the miser's body appears to have been all he possessed in that line.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

We hear from a reliable source, says the Lock Haven *Journal*, that a charter was granted a company for the purpose of building a railroad from Mill Hall to connect with the Buffalo Run Railroad which starts at Bellefonte and runs southwest. This line east is the one advocated for a long time by Mr. Jas. Wolfenden, of this city. It will open up the great iron ore fields of Nittany Valley, start idle furnaces and build new ones. This line, in all probability, will connect with the Susquehanna and Southwestern by way of Mill Hall. This would give Vanderbilt control of a large iron field and the freights of some of the richest valleys in the State. This road means the starting of the Farrandsville furnace at no distant day and the building of new furnaces and iron mills of various kinds. Now is the time for Lock Haven capitalists to look around.

There appears to be no doubt of the passage of the act relative to the liquor constitutional amendment in the House. Mr Emery, of Lawrence, who has charge of the measure, says he has already one hundred votes pledged for it.

A GREAT landslip occurred in the valley at Faverges, Savoy. The village of Marais was completely destroyed by an enormous mass of earth, rocks and trees, dislodged by the recent snow storms. The movement from Marais was gradual, and the inhabitants were able to enect a hasty escape. The movement of the mountain continues.

Philadelphia has a muddle on hand in having two Comptrollers in place of Pattison—one appointed by the Governor and one elected by Select and Common Councils. As predicted, S. Davis Page, Governor Pattison's nominee, is still unconfirmed by the State Senate, and the City Councils elected William M. Taggart, a clerk in the Comptroller's office. The latter, if his bonds are approved, will be the apparant occupant of the office. Grave doubts exist in the minds of several republicans in the Council Chamber as to the regularity of this election, and there is no doubt that the courts will be appealed to to decide whether the office is a city or county one. Judge Briggs, who has been an authority on all matters judicial for past years, is asserted to have given an opinion in the case of Cauttin vs. Hancock strongly supporting the theory that the Comptrollership was a county office, and, as such, to be filled if a vacancy occurred, by the Governor. Mr. Clay and other conservative republicans opposed the action of Councils, but a joint convention (in which the democrats did not participate), by a vote of 38 to 32, chose Mr. Taggart, a republican. The remarkable discovery is made that this gentleman is of a different political party from the late Comptroller, though if the newspapers opposed to Mr. Pattison during his campaign were to have been believed he was a violent partisan. Yet it has remained for the republicans of City Councils to discover that Mr. Pattison's clerk, Mr. Taggart, was of their party. The affair is likely to complicate politics very seriously in the city.

The news of Mr. Taggart's election as City Comptroller by Councils was received at the Comptroller's office, and Chief Clerk Hirst at once declared his intention of remaining in possession of the office until the question of the right of Councils to select a Comptroller is decided by the courts. "I am now in possession of the office," he said, "and no man elected by Councils shall come here unless the courts decide that he is the legally qualified Comptroller. The power of Governor is superior to that of Councils, and the Governor has the right to appoint the Comptroller. I shall at least refuse to allow any one to take possession of the office until the courts pass upon the question.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies Lieutenant-Governor Chauncy F. Black took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber and delivered an address relating to his duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A Lewistown Trout and a M'Veytown Coon have a quill-fight.

—Senator Wallace has introduced a bill allowing Sheriffs not exceeding 50 cents per day for boarding prisoners.

—It is said that hereafter the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will allow passengers one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free, instead of one hundred pounds as heretofore.

—Lycoming county had 863 acres in tobacco, last year.

—The next State Fair will be held in Philadelphia.

—In the House Mr. Curtin presented a petition of subscribers to the stock of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, asking for an appropriation to pay the deficit arising from the inadequacy of the receipts to pay the expenses.

—A new riot damage bill is before the lower House in Harrisburg. Pitty Charley Wolf is not a member.

—Newspapers in general commend Gov. Pattison's inaugural address. On the other hand there is considerable fault finding among Democrats because of the appointment of Cassidy for Attorney General.

—Senator Wallace has offered a bill declaring general election day a legal holiday. Legal holidays are getting numerous.

—Chicago, on 17, had nearly two feet of snow on the level, and outside the city the snow-fall was about the same.

—We have received the Philadelphia "Times" Almanac. It covers the state, and is generally useful. Its political statistics are of great value for ready reference.

—The parties, three Pittsburgers and three Philadelphians, who bought the main Centennial building, have cleared over $300,000 on the iron and other material, since taking it apart.

—Gov. Cullam, Rep., succeeds Judge Davis as U. S. Senator form Illinois. Frye was re-elected Senator from Maine. Hoar is re-elected in Massachusetts.

—The temperance people are petitioning the legislature for the passage of a prohibitory amendment.

—The fast line west on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and instantly killed Isaac Harshberger, aged 19, a short distance west of Manayunk, Mifflin county, on 18th.

—The managers of the Huntingdon Industrial Reformatory will ask the state for an appropriation of $600,000 to complete the new building. They claim that if the entire amount is appropriated at once that the contracts can be let and better arrangements made, thus saving considerable to the state. The managers have expended $141,000 of the $200,000 already appropriated.

—The Iowa prohibitory amendment to the constitution, adopted by a popular vote last June, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court. Judge Seevers rendering the opinion. Judge Beck read a dissenting opinion, taking exactly the opposite grounds.

—Remember, by paying for the Reporter one year in advance, subscribers got an additional credit of two months.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE.

Scheller Suspected of Having Attempted to Blow Up the Hotel Some Time Ago

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 17.—Nothing was done this morning about bringing Scheller into court, although Messrs. Ebbits and McKinning have been retained by him for the defense. Precautions were taken last night to protect the prisoners from a mob in case one formed. This afternoon W. H. Ebbits visited Chief Mason and the Sheriff and urged upon them the necessity of removing Scheller to Racine to protect him from the threatened vengeance of the Third and Fourth warders. The Mayor was then called upon, and he visited the chief. It was arranged to ascertain the feeling in the Third and fourth wards, and also prepare for a special train to carry Scheller to Racine in case there were signs of trouble. A locomotive was held in readiness and a number of policemen were kept at police headquarters.

Besides Scheller's well-known financial difficulties and his high insurance, another thing which gave rise to the suspicion was his attempt to blow up the New Hall house by a gas explosion some few weeks ago.

ROASTED ON THE RAIL.

SINGULAR AND TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

A Southern Express Train on a Western Railroad Gets Loose and Backs Down a Steep Grade and Causes a Disastrous and Fatal Wreck.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The Southern express train which left here yesterday was wrecked near Tehachapi, and several persons were killed and injured. Shortly after midnight the overland express by the Southern Pacific, which left here at 9.20 a. m. yesterday, stopping near Tehachapi Station to cut out an extra engine taken on at Sumner to assist in pulling up the Tehachapi grade. While making the change, by some means as yet unknown, the train got away and started back, down a grade of 120 feet to the mile. The train consisted of two engines, express mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and a smoker. It went down the grade at frightful speed for about four miles, when the hindmost sleeper jumped the track and went over an embankment about fifteen feet high, carrying with it the other sleeper and mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered heap. They then took fire and were consumed. The coach and smoke kept on down the grade and were stopped, without leaving the track, about two miles further on. The scene following the wreck was terrible.

At the time the train broke loose the air brakes were off and the men who tended the hand brakes were away from their posts, one attending to switching the engine and the other relighting his lamps. Porter Ashe and wife, who occupied the drawing room in the sleeping car, escaped without injury, but of sixteen others in the car not one is believed to have escaped. A search for the dead showed that twenty-one had perished and eleven were beyond recognition.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Paris, January 20.—The Ministerial bill dealing with the pretenders has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. It authorizes the President of the republic by a decree given in Council, to expel members of families whose presence in France should compromise the safety of the state, those returning to be liable to five years in prison. The princes who now serve in the army are to be placed on the retired list. This last clause caused an uproar in the Chamber. Another bill has been introduced modifying the press laws of 1881. It provides for the punishment of outrages against the republic and makes the offenders amenable to the correctional tribunals.

The wildest rumors are current in regard to a Legitimist conspiracy. It is stated that white banners with fleurs-de-lis are being made in Lyons in the expectation of the accession of the Count de Chambord to the French throne.

It is perfectly true that the Baron de Charette, aided by M. Baudry d'Asson, member of the Chamber of Deputies for La Vendee and others, has organized from Finistere to Tours thirty-two legions of 1,000 men each and has begun to arm them. Six hundred horses, purchased as a nucleus for insurgent cavalry, are stationed at different chateaux. The recruits wear a small cross as a rallying signal. It is stated that the conspirators have 15,000,000 francs in a London bank. This is no canard, but the result of a Government inquiry. The police report as certain that Baron de Charette has in Paris 1,000 Pontifical zouaves, fully armed.

This evening's Republican journals declare that the reported Legitimist plot is merely a drawing-room conspiracy, the *Temps* and *National* especially attach little importance to it. The *Temps* urges that the Chamber of Deputies, after giving the recent incidents, just that share of attention which they deserve, revert promptly to the discussion of more serious matters.

London, January 20.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Legitimist scare continues. The Orleans family will hold council today at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale. The members of the party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies will insist upon the Orleans princes being deprived of their military commands. The Royalist papers insist that the scare is a manœuvre to procure the proscription of the princes."

The president withdrew from the senate the nomination of J. F. Olmstead as commissioner of the District of Columbia.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, January 19—A frightful disaster happened to-day at Minden, a fortified town eight miles from here. A gunpowder factory exploded with terrific force shattering the houses in the village, tearing roofs off and throwing blazing material in all directions. Nearly all the houses in Minden are unroofed and shattered, while many dwellings in the adjoining villages are damaged considerably. Over forty persons perished. The scene is one of horror and desolation.

SEVENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN THE MILWAUKEE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—The search in the ruins of the Newhall House was finished to-day. Two charred bodies were found, making forty-eight. There is still one person missing, making the total loss of life seventy-five. On Thursday next a general funeral of the victims will be held under direction of all denominations.

INDIAN WAR IN MEXICO

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1883.—A special despath from Matamoras, Mex., says:—"News has been received here of a desperate battle, near Tehuantepec, between the Seventh battalion and the Tehuantepec Indians. The Indians lost eighty men killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifty men killed, including their Lieutenant Colonel. The Indians were routed."

THE ROMANTIC STORY RELATED AT THE DEATH BED OF THE ERIE SUICIDE.

The confession of Reeder Moore, the young man who suicided at Waterford, Thursday, reveals one of the most romantic stories in the annals of modern crime. On his death-bed Moore made a confession to Fred Cummings in regard to a crime for which Charles Stafford has already spent seven years behind the prison bars, out of a sentence of fifteen years; Senator Butterfield has been retained to apply to the Pardon Board for a full pardon for Stafford. Butterfield says the entire confession can't be made public yet, but it will completely exonerate Stafford. In the summer of 1876, as a school teacher, Miss Alice Wood, was returning home, walking along the N. Y. P. & O. track near Cambridge, Crawford county, a man sprang from the woods, and a terrible struggle ensued before the villain could accomplish his hellish purpose. The scoundrel wore a mask, but in the struggle the lower part of his face was exposed. Miss Woods was rendered insensible by the terrible treatment, and remained unconscious for hours. She was found by track-men and aid was rendered her, but for weeks her life and reason were dispaired of.

Stafford, a young man of nineteen or twenty, was working in the woods near by at the time and her description resulted in his arrest. On the trial before Judge Lowries, ex-Cheif Justice of the State Supreme Court, and two Associate Judges, Miss Wood swore that Stafford was the man and Reeder Moore, the suicide, testified that Stafford had confessed to him that he (Stafford) knew all about the occurrence. When dying Moore confessed that he perjured himself, and it is known that he did so to save his own life. A man named McGahan, now in the Michigan lumber regions, if alive, was the guilty wretch and Moore was a party to the crime. Stafford always protested his innocence, but proof against him was so strong that only one Judge, Davis, doubted his guilt. In September, 1876, he was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and it needed all the protection of the law to prevent the enraged populace from lynching him.

No doubt is felt that he will be pardoned, as the prosecuting attorneys, the Sheriff and hundreds of citizens are signing petitions for his pardon. The excitement is almost as intense as when Stafford was first sent to prison. Reparation for the wrong will be made by the citizens, as far as it can be done.

THE CIMBRIA GOES DOWN.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

HAMBURG, January 21.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Cimbria, which left Hamburg on the 17th inst. for New York, came into collision with the British steamer Sultan, on Friday morning, off Borkum in the North Sea, and quickly sank. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from East Prussia. The Indians supposed to have been lost have been on exhibition at Berlin.

BEECHER ON PUNISHMENT.

Taking up old Scriptural ideas, Mr. Beecher said God created a pair and put them into the Garden of Eden. He told them not to eat the apple. They did, and for that they were condemned. If they had been your children, said Mr. Beecher, looking over his audience, you would have spanked them and put them to bed. According to theological dogmas God said he would make many out of their loins. He told them He would make their descendants bad. Great heavens! said Mr. Beecher, they were bad enough without making them any worse. The idea that succeeding generations were to be stained through because their ancestors eat an apple—because of crime they never committed and never thought of—Mr. Beecher ridiculed. For 10,000 years races had been dropping like beans into the bottom of hell for this cause. The speaker would not love a Being who could ordain such a thing as that. If his was the God he was called upon to worship he would renounce him. He revolted at such a conception, made up by bad theology. But science dispelled the illusion and the awakening was to see the fresh morning dew.

Mr. Beecher said to his hearers that they did not believe in hell and the men who preached it did not. They thought they did, but they did not. Could any man believe in it and live in peace? The speaker related scenes at the fire in Brooklyn yesterday. He spoke of the fear that human beings might perish in the flames and his desire to do something to save lives that might be endangered. Could he dance to the festive lute and see them in torment? Could a man look out on his fellow-beings and believe they were doomed to fire forever and yet live? No. It was not so. It was not aught whether consequences followed in the other life. Mr. Beecher believed they did. An infernal old bottomless pit was taught. There might be a state of evolution in the future life. Those who had not reached a state of perfection would go through a process to make them what they ought to be. If there was not a moral germ in the man Mr. Beecher did not believe he existed after the body died.

THE PLEASURES OF FREEZING.

The pleasures of freezing are set forth by a Canadian physician, who lately enjoyed them. His tongue and then his arms became stiff, sharp chills ran down his back, and finally it seemed as though his whole body had been congealed, causing an almost entire cessation of the heart's action. This condition of suffering speedily gave place to a greatful warmth, which seemed to suffuse the system and cause an exhilarating glow. He was driving, and by this time had reached a house, but he went on, thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh appeared to him to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses flew like birds. A sense of exaltation filled him, and he urged the beasts to greater speed. The woods on each side of the road were passed so quickly that they became indistinquishable black lines. Then the jingle of the bells sounded further away until they passed out of hearing in distance. He fell gradually into a delicious slumber, which came near being the sleep of death.

Fires are reported from many parts of the country. Tweddle Hall, in Albany, was destroyed by fire loss $300,000. A nail factory in Chicago was burned by incendiaries; loss $200,000. Large parts of the business portions of Plainville, Conn. (loss, $20,000), and Lawrence, Kansas (loss $40,000), were burned. A confectionery factory in Philadelphia was also burned.

George Scheller, lessee of the bar and billiard room of the Newhall House, was arrested at Milwaukee on suspicion of having set fire to the building.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A FREE LECTURE COURSE ON FARM TOPICS.

A course of lectures will be delivered at the Pennsylvania State College, beginning

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1883,

and ending Friday afternoon or evening, February 9. The lectures will embrace a wide range of subjects, of special importance to agriculturists, and opportunity will be given, as far as time will permit, for questions and discussions in connection with them. They will be open to all, free of charge, and all interested are cordially invited to attend, any one lecture, or the whole course.

A few rooms in the College can be supplied at a charge of $3.00 for each room, this charge including rent, fuel and use of such furniture as is furnished to students, viz: bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. Other articles, such as light, bedclothing, towels, etc., will need to be furnished by the occupants for themselves.

Table board can be had at the hotel or with private families in the village, the usual charge of the latter being $3.00 per week. A few, by early application, can procure board in the College Club at their usual rate of about $2.00 a week.

The lectures will treat on a variety of important and interesting subjects, as follows:

1. By President Atherton—Two Lectures: Industrial Education, and Political Economy for Farmers.
2. By Professor McKee—One Lecture: Book-keeping for Farmers.
3. By Prof. Jordan—Fifteen Lectures: Agricultural Chemistry, 4; Fertilizers, 3; Stock-Breeding, 2; Cattle-Feeding, 3; Dairying, 3.
4. By Professor Buckhout—Eight Lectures: Botany, 3; Fruit Growing, 3; Vegetable Gardening, 1; Entemology, 1.
5. By Professor Osmond—Three Lectures: Farm Mechanics, 2; Meteorology, 1.
6. By Prof. Barnard—One Lecture: Roads: their Construction, Maintenance, and Drainage.
7. By Prof. Ewing—One Lecture: The Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals.
8. By Professor Bell—Two Lectures: Drinkable Waters, and Adulteration of Foods.

Persons proposing to attend the course will promote their convenience and ours, by notifying us in advance. Communications on this subject may be addressed to

PROF. McKEE,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Treasures of the Cathedral of Mexico.

The largest, most elegant, most costly, and in every way the finest church building on the American continent is the Cathedral of Mexico. It is three hundred years since this immense building was begun, and more than two hundred years since it was finished; yet it does not bear the appearance of old age, although nearly all the material in it, except the imported metals and precious stones, were centuries old when Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic, for it was largely built of the stones of the Aztec temple that stood upon precisely the same site, and which was destroyed by Cortez.

Sixty-two life size statues serve as chandeliers, and everything else is in the same grand style. The choir is surrounded by a balustrade of gold, which was manufactured in China, and weighs more than twenty tons not all gold). In the middle of the high altar is placed the tabernacle, supported by eight ranges of stucco colonnades, in the first two ranges of which stand the Apostles, Evangelists and principal Saints, and in the third rank a group of angels, among whom appears the Holy Virgin.

There are six chandeliers, and a cross, whose body and pedestal are inlaid with precious stones; a cross of gold filigree; six bouquets of precious stones; four more chandeliers, twenty chalices; six gold cruets and stands; a pyx weighing 104 ounces of gold, covered with 1679 large diamonds, 132 rubies, 143 emeralds, the whole mounted on eighty-four ounces of gold; two golden censers, the principal one a yard high, ornamented with 5882 diamonds, and the other with 2,653,106 amethysts, 45 rubies and 8 sapphires, and containing 704 ounces of gold; 11 lustres of 24 branches each; 2 pairs of large chandeliers; 5 perfumery pans, six feet high; 3 statues and a large number of gold and silver bouquets.

The statue of the Assumption, dating from 1510, and the most valuable piece in the Cathedral is now missing (without doubt it went to part of the expenses of some of the countless Mexican wars).

It was made of gold, and the ounce value of the gold, containing nothing for the wood workmanship, was $1,086,504; it was covered from head to foot with precious stones. The large censer, and a large portion of the jewels were given to it.

The Cathedral was damaged by an earthquake in 1526, and a great gold lamp 23 feet high was sold to pay for the repairs. The lamp was 9 feet in diameter, had 54 branches, and cost $71,342.

One of the builders of the Cathedral said to the architect: "Build us a church which will make posterity believe we were mad," and he did; but we prefer the higher and truer Catholic spirit in which they worked who put up our Old World sanctuaries of whom it is written: "They dreamed not of a perishable home who thus could build."—*The Lamp.*

Matches.

Rapid Progress Made Since the Days of Flint and Steel.

Few people who use half a box of matches a day are disposed to think much on the subject of their origin, and rest content with the fact that they exist. Fifty years have not yet passed since the most elementary match in its present form was invented, and in Vienna, the other day, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their invention by three Austrians to whom, of course, that honor is assigned. In England, in 1832, matches had not reached their present shape, but had only reached the stage of "lucifers." The modern generation has lost sight of all these gradual evolutions, and they are only known to those who have the misfortune to be survivors of those benighted and unenlightened days. In the time of Fox and Burke, and up to the beginning of the present century, the flint and steel and tinder stage had not been passed, though it is probable that Dr. Johnson and other scientists were more skillful than we moderns are at this intricate operation. About the beginning of the century, however, matters began to improve, and long brimstone matches came into use to supply the place of the tinder. These were pieces of wood about six inches long, tipped with sulphur, and caught fire easily from the spark of the flint. It would be a difficult task to obtain a specimen of them nowadays.

No museum seems to interest itself in preserving these little social curiosities; and it is only some fifty years hence that they will be looked upon as such, and sought after in some technical exhibition of the match trade. It was not, however, till 1824 that matters began to improve, when an elaborate apparatus called the "Eupyrion" came into use. This consisted of an open bottle containing sulphuric acid, soaked in fibrous asbestos, and the matches, which were about two inches long and sold at one shilling a box, were tipped with a chemical combination, of which chlorate of potash was the principal ingredient. On putting the match into the bottle and rapidly withdrawing it a flame was produced, but as the acid was inconvenient and the matches liable to be spoiled by damp, the Eupysion, being shown not to be the fittest, did not urvive. Many inventions more ingenious than useful were successively tried, — the "pyrophus," the pneumatic tinder box, and the hydrogen lamp of Dobereimer, but it was not till 1832 that the first sign of a friction match was evolved, and was called a "lucifer" by the joking generation. Lucifers were substantially the present match of to-day pulled through a piece of sand-paper.

The remembrance of such a contrivance is calculated to make us think less than we do of that dull time. But the country was waking up, and the congreve, which is the match of to-day, soon followed the Reform bill. Whether the congreve was called after the rocket of that name is a doubtful point. There is a story of its inventor which shows, if true, the value of attention on the part of schoolboys, and might be put up in all board schools. The real inventor, it is said—a village schoolmaster—explained it to his boys at school, and one more intelligent talked of it to his still more intelligent parent, who was a chemist, and who turned it to material advantage. Be that as it may, this was the same as the match of to-day; and it has since undergone few improvements, except one changing it from a silent to a noisy match. The silent match, which is so effected by burglars, and is necessary accompaniment to list slippers, consists in the omission of chlorate of potash in the composition which tips it, and which is the cause of the crackling noise which is liable to awake the intended victim. The last great invention was a safety match, which was patented by Bryant & May, in 1586.

The Law of Extradition.

A vexed question in international law of many years standing has just received learned discussion from Judge Hoffman, of California. It is: Whether a fugitive from justice brought back upon a charge of one crime can resist being tried on any other. One view has been that, although criminals ought not to be extradited except upon specific charges, and ought not to be put on trial on any other charge than the one mentioned in the proceedings, yet the culprit had no right to object. The question was only a diplomatic one between the two nations. When Winslow was demanded from Great Britain by the United States, Lord Derby, under an act of Parliament later than the treaty, claimed from Secretary Fish a stipulation that he should be tried only on the charge named; but our administration refused to give it, and there was long disagreement between the two nations over the question. In the noted case of Lagrave the New York Courts held that until some law or treaty limited the prosecution of returned offenders to the very crime specified, the Courts could not refuse to entertain any regularly made charges. Other jurists of high standing have thought it proper for a Court to entertain a prisoner's objection that he had been brought back unfairly; and of this opinion is Judge Hoffman. He argues that specifying in a treaty certain crimes as grounds of extradition implies that no others shall be allowed; and, further, that the treaty is a part of the law of the land, of which the prisoner is personally entitled to the benefit.

An Insect Carpet-Bagger.

An experimenter in Southern agriculture told the following histeriette of Northern bees in the South. He took a colony of the little gratuitous honeymakers down to Florida. The first year they reveled, throve and stored honey nearly all the unvaried summer time. But the second year a few of the more reflective bees evidently turned the thing over in their minds thus: "This country has no winter to provide against; what is the use of laying up honey where the flowers blossom all the year round?" These bees exerted enough influence among their friends to keep a good many bees from laying by any sweet merchandise the second year of their exile. But the prudential instinct, so strong in the little insect, prevailed with the majority. They evidently said to themselves: "Perhaps this has been an exceptional year. Next season may bring cold and snow and dearth of flowers." So there was quite a stock of honey laid by on the second year in spite of a few strikers. But by the third year the conviction had evidently thoroughly penetrated the bee mind that it was foolish to lay up in a land of eternal blossom. They made just enough to last from day to day, abandoning themselves to living from hand to mouth as recklessly as does any tropic-born butterfly.

A backwoods shoemaker puts blue glass windows in the box toes of his client's boots to cure corns.

A Standing Army.

One Side of a Question.

The *bete noire* of the conservative mind in national politics is a standing army. They are in constant dread of the military encroachments upon the other arms of the government. The interference of the military in civil affairs is constantly harped upon, and they argue that this formidable element under the control of ambition, could be used as an effective engine in the prostration, if needs be, of the civil power in the State.

This from a liberal view is but the veriest of twaddle. There is no higher grade of discipline than that furnished by a military school, and as discipline underlies the entire political strata, it is quite plain that military discipline would advance the general discipline of the country if it should become, what it is in all well regulated nationalities, a complete social and educational circle in itself. Standing aloof from the noise of politics, independent of favor or hope of promotion, except for gallantry or other forms of meritorious service, there could not be found a wider or more elevated school for our advanced youth than the army.

When we say army, we mean an organization of from one hundred to two hundred thousand officers and men; regulars, whose efficiency in promptness and knowledge would command the respect of the world, and be recognized as a magical promoter of inter-state tranquility; not a few thousand troops scattered over thousands of miles of territory, having no experience in brigade or division movements.

But the most practical view of the question is the means it would furnish to absorb a large amount of our surplus physical force. Men out of work on the one hand, or dissipated on the other, could be transformed from consumers solely, to the more useful characters of assistant producers, inasmuch as they would be well fed and clothed, thus furnishing employment for the manufacturer and helping the producer to dispose of his surplus at remunerative prices. Increasing as the strength of the great moral engine augmented. Thousands of berated creatures who roam our thoroughfares, chronic tramps, whose visages alarm our domestic circles from one end of the country to the other, could be changed to useful custodians of the law, rather than disturbers and breakers of the same.

It is rarely we hear of grave offenses being perpetrated by an old soldier; his years of devotion to the commands of discipline have educated him to the value of subordination to military law, and the sequence is a natural, seemingly, conformation to the demands of the civil law. He is easily resolved into good citizenship, and through the rigid and inflexible schooling of the camp and field, he is an example of subordination to the powers that be, and exercises a salutary influence upon the disturbed elements of society, in teaching by precept as well as practice the value of discipline, which is the only remedy for the disorders of society. As a social element, the army has a peculiar value in presenting a wide field for the amenities of life, hedged in by a code of honor, manly bearing and courteous demeanor; as we find that good soldiers, as a rule, are gentlemen, gentle as well as brave. As a whole, we believe a standing army of fair proportions, would be a national beneficence.—*Phila. Thoroughbred Stock Journal.*

New Method of Bleaching.

The *Textile Manufacturer* describes a new method of bleaching manufactured cottons, especially cotton on bobbins. The plan consists in placing the cotton in a closed reservoir lined with lead, this reservoir being some 10 feet long, 7 feet broad and 5 feet deep, and capable of holding 300 pounds of cotton. A rubber tube connects the reservoir with an apparatus in which about three cubic yards of chloroform vapor are set free by using sulphuric acid in a mixture consisting of one part quicklime, one part chloride of lime, one part spirits of wine or acetic acid and four parts water. The vapor is conducted into the reservoir, where for about two hours a pressure of two atmospheres is put on the cotton, after which the bleaching is accomplished. Afterward a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic and sulphuric ether, produced in a Wolff bottle, is passed over the cotton, and in the space of about fifteen minutes all smell is found to have left the bobbins. This process is found to possess some valuable advantages over the ordinary method.

For day weddings or receptions the frock or cutaway coat and light trousers are the correct thing for gentlemen. Gloves are again in vogue, and no gentleman will appear "bare fisted."

Sorghum seed of the amber-cane variety is sold readily at 65 cents per bushel, and at this price it will pay all expenses of the crop. It weighs nearly, or quite sixty pounds per bushel.

Popular Science.

In June, 1783, Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier sent up the first balloon.

An experiment is soon to be made in New Orleans to adapt mosquito wood, a native of Texas, very durable and nearly as hard as iron, for street-paving purposes.

Good yeast may be kept in excellent condition if it is twice well washed with ice-cold hard spring water and then dried and well-pressed. This mass is afterward to be well mixed with malt dust and stored in closed jars in ice cellars.

Four German expeditions are now prosecuting their researches in Africa, two from the east and two from the west side of that continent. Very interesting and accurate reports of the several journeys are looked for after the explorers have revised their journals.

A French chemist has analyzed the juice of the so-called milk tree of Central America—to the nutritive qualities of which attention was first drawn by Humboldt—and has found that the vegetable product really possesses many of the characteristics of cow's milk.

Professor Bruns, of Tubingen, has made some experiments on dogs which he regards as proving that bone marrow, completely separated from the bone, may be transplanted under the skin of the same animal at a remote part of the body, with the result of giving rise to the formation of bone and cartilage.

Among recent boiler curiosities was the discovery of a piece of a plate covering a space of about six inches square, full of fine cracks. These cracks had evidently come from defect in the iron in the first instance, but the boiler had been run for two years at from eighty to ninety pounds pressure, and the boiler inspectors had just pronounced it perfectly safe for one hundred pounds.—*Iron.*

These are the conclusions of Professor E. Wolny on the physical properties of the soil in a dense and a loose state. When it is desired to increase the proportion of water in a soil density is to be aimed at, but a loose condition should be maintained when the contrary state is found needful. The more densely the particles of the soil are packed together the more such soil will vary in temperature.

Dull gold may be cleaned in this way: Take 80 grams calcium hypochlorite, 80 sodium bicarbonate and 20 sodium chloride, and treat the mixture with 3 litres of distilled water. It must be kept for use in well corked bottles. Goods to be cleansed are put in a basin and covered with the mixture. After some time they are taked out, washed, rinsed in alcohol and dried in sawdust. The articles then have the same appearance as if new.

[illegible] the *American Naturalist*: Mammalia, which have been so long looked for in vain in Laramie beds, have at length been found. Mr. J. L. Wortman, who was sent to explore this formation of the past season, was instructed to look especially for mammalian remains. He now states that he has found them in place and mingled with the remains of sinosaurians in such a manner as to leave no doubt that they were of the same period.

The *American Miller* gives the following rule for computing the contents of a hopper, the rule apparently relating to the lower square or rectangular conical portion only: Multiply the length by the breadth in inches, and this product by one-third of the depth, measuring to the point. Divide the last product by 2150—the number of cubic inches in a bushel—and the quotient thus obtained will be the contents of the hopper in bushels.

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of anthracite coal is not less than 630,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal area is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese coal area we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about 4200 years.

Dr. H. P. Sharus, of the Hartford (Ct.) Retreat for the Insane, accounts for the increased amount of disease of the nervous system observed of late years by reference to the larger part of the twenty-four hours which the masses of the people spend within doors. A far greater part of the population than used to be employed in counting-houses, business offices, stores and factories, inhaling a heated and contaminating atmosphere, the effect of which upon the delicate structure of the brain cannot but be most unfavorable.

Mr. F. A. Rollo Russell, an English sanitary engineer, has come to the conclusion that the upper parts of buildings are by far the most healthy, and that even second stories possess decided advantages over ground floors. He finds that the climate undergoes less variation on hills and on the tops of lofty buildings, being cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than on the surface of the earth. It has been observed that frost strikes the valleys first and that in cold weather the thermometer on the hill tops does not fall as low as in the valleys.

It is contended by M. P. de Tchihatcheff that the great deserts of Asia and Africa are not sea-beds recently made dry, but that they had been raised at remote geological epochs, and that their sand is not of marine origin but is the product of rock disintegrated by the winds, changes of temperature and other similar subaerial causes. He says that the Sahara is much more modern than the deserts of Asia. He makes the statement that on May 16th a temperature of 22° Fahrenheit and snow two yards in depth had been found in the Gobi at a point having the same latitude as Palermo.

It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually, one-half of which is for printing, a sixth for writing and the remainder coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produce yearly 200,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per head; the educated German takes eight pounds, the Frenchman seven pounds, the Italian, Spaniard and Russian takes, respectively, three pounds, one and a half pounds and one pound annually, the consumption of paper being roughly in proportion to the education and intellectual activity of the people.

Value of Asses' Milk for Children.

In the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Parrott recently called attention to some remarkable results obtained in the Hospital des Enfants Assistees, of Paris, in feeding delicate infants with asses' milk. Many of the infants brought to that hospital have diseases which forbid their being suckled by nurses, whom they would soon infect. Hence the feeding-bottle was formerly used for them. But, in spite of great care, the effort to foster the small vital forces of these children was of little avail. Direct application to the udder of an animal was then tried. At first the infants were thus fed with goats' milk, but it was soon found that asses' milk was greatly preferable, and all are now fed with that—one, two, sometimes even three infants being held to the animal's udders at once. The nurses do this with ease. The results of the treatment appear well from the figures cited. During six months eighty-six infants having congenital and contagious diseases have been treated in the hospital nursery. Of the first six fed with cows' milk in feeding-bottles only one was cured. Of forty-two fed at the goat's udder eight were cured, while thirty-four died. Of thirty-eight fed at the ass' udder twenty-eight have been cured, while six have died.

The virtues of asses' milk have been appreciated some time in France. For many years Paris and the large towns have been visited every morning with troops of she-asses' brought in to supply their milk for invalids. It is said that the use of the milk was introduced by Francis I, who, reduced to a very weak state and a despair to physicians, was induced by a Jew from Constantinople to take asses' milk, and thereby got well again. This milk has much less of plastic matters and butter than goat's or cow's milk, and is easily digested. M. Parrot notices the practical advantage in the case of suckling from the ass in that the animal is so easily fed; it is content with the poorest fodder. The goat suffers from a diet that lacks variety, and in the city its milk is not what it is in the country. The asses kept at the hospital referred to are in stables adjoining a field, in which they generally pass part of the day. It may be mentioned, in fine, that weekly statistics for Paris have lately presented the unwonted fact of an excess of 200 and 240 births over the deaths.

Idaho Meanness.

"Don't yer go there!" he said, as he turned around on the passenger who announced that he was going through to Idaho. "They are the most selfish people you ever saw." "How?" "Well, take my case. I ran a wildcat under a school-house and discovered a rich mine, and yet they wouldn't let me do any blasting under there during school hours for fear of disturbing the children. I had to work at nights altogether, and they even charged me thirty cents for breaking the windows." "Indeed!" "And in another case, where I staked out a claim and three men jumped it, the Governor refused to issue ammunition or let the Sheriff move; and do you know what I had to do? I had to dig a canal from the river, three miles away, and let the water in to drive the jumpers out, and even then the Coroner who sat on the bodies made me pay for the coffins and charged me twelve dollars for a funeral sermon only seven minutes long! Don't go beyond Colorado if you want to be well used."

The Virtues of Coffee.

Its Exhilarating Effects Upon the System and Benefits in a Medicinal Way.

It is getting to be the fashion now for people to say that coffee is injurious to the health and many persons are giving it up regretfully. Perhaps coffee is very injurious in some cases, but of all beverages it is contended that it is the least injurious. Coffee-drinkers are generally cheerful, strong persevering. The eminent Dr. Book, of Leipsic, says: "The nervousness and peevishness of the times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee." He says that "the digestive organs of confirmed coffee-drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, produces fretful and lachrymose moods." "I cannot agree," says Dr. Henry Segur of Paris, "that the nervousness and peevishness of the present times are to be attributed to the use of coffee. If people are more nervous or in worse humor than formerly, we may find other causes arising from the customs and habits of society much more likely to produce such a state of things than the use of this particular article of diet."

Let us examine the effects of coffee on the economy. Taken in moderation it is a mental and bodily stimulant of a most agreeable nature, and followed by no harmful reaction, it produces contentment of mind, allays hunger and bodily weakness, increases the incentive and capacity for work, makes man forget his misfortunes, and enables those who use it to remain a long time without food or sleep, to endure unusual fatigue and preserve their cheerfulness and contentment. Jomand says: "An infusion made with ten ounces of coffee enables me to live without other food for five consecutive days without lessening my ordinary occupations and to use more and more prolonged muscular exercise than I was accustomed to without any other physical injury than a slight degree of fatigue and a little loss of flesh."

The mental exhilaration, physical activity and wakefulness it causes explains the fondness for it which has been shown by so many men of science, poets, scholars and others devoted to thinking. It has, indeed, been called the intellectual beverage. It supported the old age of Voltaire and enabled Fontenelle to pass his hundred years.

The action of coffee is directed chiefly to the nervous system. It produces a warming, cordial impression on the stomach, quickly followed by a diffused agreeable and nervous excitement, which extends itself to the cerebral functions, giving rise to increased vigor of imagination and intellect, without any subsequent confusion or stupor, such as are characteristic of narcotics. Coffee contains essential principles of nutrition far exceeding in importance its exhilarating properties and is one of the most desirous articles for sustaining the system in certain prostrating diseases. As compared with the nutrition to be derived from the best of soups, coffee has decidedly the advantage, and is to be preferred in many instances. The medicinal effects of coffee are very great. In intermittent fever, it has been used by eminent physicians, with the happiest effect, in cutting short the attack, and if properly managed is better in many cases than the sulphate of quinine. In that low state of intermittent as found on the banks of the Mississippi river and other malarial districts, accompanied with enlarged spleen and torpid liver, when judiciously administered it is one of the surest remedies.

In yellow fever it has been used by physicians, and with some it is their main reliance after other necessary remedies have been administered; it retains tissue change, and thus becomes a conservator of force in that state in which the nervous system tends to collapse, because the blood has become impure; it sustains the nervous power until the duration and reorganization of the blood are accomplished, and has the advantage over other stimulants in inducing no injurious secondary effects. In spasmodic asthma its utility is well established, as in whooping cough, stupor, lethargy and such troubles. In hysterical attacks, for which in many cases a physician can form no diagnosis, coffee is a great help.

Coffee is opposed to malaria, to all noxious vapors. As a disinfectant it has wonderful powers. As an instantaneous deodorizer it has no equal for the sick room, as all exhalations are immediately neutralized by simply passing a chafing dish with burning coffee grains through the room. It may be urged that an article possessing such powers and capacity for such energetic action must be injurious as an article of diet of habitual employment and not without deleterious properties; but no corresponding nervous derangements have been observed after its effects had disappeared, as are seen in narcotics and other stimulants. The action imparted to the nerves is natural and healthy. Habitual coffee drinkers generally enjoy good health. Some of the oldest people have used coffee from earliest infancy without feeling any depressing reaction, such as is produced by alcoholic stimulants.

A Genuine Case of "Jim-Jams."

Last Sunday evening some of the young men went out to take a stroll, and during the ramble visited Stubb's fish pond, just inside the incorporated limits. Among those who constituted the party was a Mr. Cox, from Macon, who, near the dam, spied a snake of most beautiful color, the stripes and scales of which represented the seven colors of the rainbow. With the antipathy characteristic of a man to the serpent and the fulfillment of the adage: "The seed of woman shall bruise the serpent's head," Mr. Cox hurled a "huge round stone" at the snake, and, to the wonder of the lookers on, the snake's body was severed in twain. To where the pieces were at this time lying it took but a very few seconds to reach the dying reptile. Once all eyes were taken from the snake, and then he was as whole as before and apparently suffering no inconvenience from having been stoned. This very much surprised the young men, and the curiosity, for it was certainly such, was captured and a string placed around his neck and brought to town. Here a really wonderful exhibition of the phenomenon began. As fast as piece from piece was pulled rom the body of the writhing curiosity and thrown upon the ground the links, for such they were, would as soon unite again. Nor was this separation of parts all the peculiarity about the monster. Upon the end of the tail was a horn, evidently a weapon of defense, about as long as a needle and quite as sharp. It exhibited no sign of viciousness, but of perfect resignation to its fate. The eye was as sharp as an eagle's and as blue as a June sky. Its length was about three or four feet and size proportionate. After its body had been completely severed link by link until the head was left to itself, this member then bore every mark of former vitality and the eye contained its former sparkling brilliancy. Truly this reptile is one of the seven wonders of which we read in holy writ, and even while we write a feeling of sacred sadness passes through our frame and wakes a dormant spark of youthful piety.

When to Smoke.

There is very little, if anything, says the London *Lancet*, to be said against the use of tobacco in the average state of the organism. Those who are unfavorable affected by it should abstain, and it is wholly inadmissible in youth. We should go so far as to say that no young man should smoke before he has attained his majority, and it would be well if he deferred the use of tobacco altogether in every form until the extreme limit of development, which may be placed at the age of 26 years. It is impossible to give any precepts as to the time and mode of smoking. Speaking generally, the points of caution should be to avoid irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces, loss of salivary secretion and super excitement of the nerves and nerve centres. Cigars are better than pipes, and far better than cigarettes; but no cigar should be smoked for more than three-fourths of its length, even with a mouthpiece. The smoke should be taken into the front of the mouth and ejected as rapidly as possible. Properly and moderately enjoyed tobacco smoking, the writer concludes, is not a baneful habit, but one that may be reasonably enjoyed.

The Crinoline Revival.

Thanks to the ladies, there is every prospect of a lost trade being revived. When crinolines went out the fair ones expressed themselves as devoutly thankful, and said sweet things about the clinging skirts which followed. Judging by what they stated, male creatures came to the conclusion that crinolines would never again be worn. Fashion, however, is still all-powerful. At first there was a slight protuberance which was just visible; then the jaunty Newmarket was distinctly "parted," and in about six weeks the "crinolet" was general. Now the crinoline is fairly upon us. Two Sheffield manufacturers who make a specialty of crinoline wire are full of orders, largely on foreign account, but a good deal of it is also for the home markets. When the fashion went out the change brought disaster to several firms engaged in production of crinoline steel. Now the premises are being again put to their old use in the hope that crinoline may become as firmly seated this round of the fashionable wheel as it was the last.

"What would you do if mamma should die?" she pathetically asked of her little three-yerr-old daughter. 'I don't know," remarked the infant, with downcast eyes and a melancholy voice, "I thpose I should have to thpank myself!,,

"Yes, sir," he said, "that's an awful knowing bulldog o' mine. He was jam full o' fleas, and he got sick o' wrenching his spine and the cords of his neck reaching round to gnaw 'em, and besides, he was rather tired o' the taste of himself. What did he do? Went out, sir, and got into a fight with another dog, and and let that dog do the gnawing for him. Mighty intelligent dog, sir."

Leah.

A slim, dark eyed girl, with brown hair knotted by a cardinal ribbon, in a dress of pale violet—the whole a peculiar, picturesque effect in the old wood. Leah Lyndon was looking idly at the busy workers of an ant hill at her feet, and waiting.

A leafy old tree arched over her, the sunshine fell warmly into the glade, the air was full of the balsamic scent of the pines. Leah waited quietly, full of the pleasure that surrounded her.

Suddenly the bushes crackled, and a man sprank lightly down the bank to her side—a slender, dark man, of less than thirty, perhaps, with piercing black eyes, and a smile so disagreeable that it was almost a distortion. Leah was not startled, but she looked surprised.

"Is it you, Brette?" she asked, putting on her hat, which she had been swinging in her hand, and so shading her face.

"Yes, it is me," he answered, coming close to her. "Who did you think it was?"

"I did not have time to think," she answered, evasively.

He could not see her face, the unpleasant smile died.

"Don't be disappointed, Leah. Perhaps he will come yet," he said, mockingly.

She did not answer. Suddenly he threw his arms around her and attempted to kiss her, but she put her hand across his black bearded mouth and struggled until she released herself.

"You hate me, do you?" he asked, looking at her with a savage, cruel light in his eyes, "Who has taught you that?"

"I do not hate you. But I do not love you, and—I cannot let you kiss me," panted the young girl, replacing her hat, her beautiful hair loosed by the struggle, "I will not stay with you to be treated so."

And she turned away, yet looked anxiously down the glade. There was some one else whom she had expected.

"I am never to kiss you," he sneered, standing with folded arms and regarding her. "You are tired of me, are you? And I am thrown by, like a glove. For whom, pray?"

She stepped back a few paces, and looked at him, at least, fully.

"I have been kind to you—for Annie's sake," she said, then added, as if the words were forced from her; "You were not kind to her!"

"Who taught you that?" he asked.

"I can remember—I understand now, though she never complained," she answered, sadly looking again down the glade, But no one was coming.

"Do you think I do not know who is talking me down—who has come between us—who has supplemented me?" he cried. "You have avoided me for a week—since Preston Atherton has been here."

Her lip curled faintly as she turned away.

"Come between us!" she repeated scornfully.

He sprang to her side, walking beside her.

"A man's private affairs are his own! But he was always a spy in the house. I would have turned him out of doors, but that he was my wife's brother. And now he comes here, falls in love with you and tells you that I ill treated Annie to make common cause with you—to set you against me! By heavens! he will repeat of this business!"

"Preston Atherton has told me nothing but the simple truth," said Leah, glad that they were nearly out of the wood, where she felt much safer. "He has nothing against you, I think. And if I choose to walk in the wood with him, when we are both at leisure, it is nothing to you."

He ground his teeth.

"Do you mean to tell me that you did not know I loved you—that you do not mean to marry me?"

"Marry you? Never!" blazed Leah, wrathful and beautiful.

The look with which he regarded her was not good to behold.

"He will repent this!" he muttered. "So will you!"

They came silently down the shady road to the mansion of Larchlawns, where they were both guests. The grand old place had been in the Lyndon family for a hundred years, and in the summer, Grandsire Lyndon liked to gather his grandchildren about him, so that at that season of the year it was always gay.

There was a merry party playing tennis on the lawn beyond the larches, and in the avenue a bright group or two. Just inside the gate was a rustic bench, from which a young man sprang up and lifted his hat.

He was singularly like Brette Delford, though it was only a chance resemblance, there being no relationship in the case—the same height, complexion, features and general air, though Preston Atherton was unmistakably the better man of the two.

A gentle yet assured spirit looked out of the large black eyes, the smile of the well cut lips was bright and harmonious.

Leah crossed instantly to his side and he looked down at her questioningly.

"Did you come through the wood after all?" he asked. "I should have met you but I was told you were coming home in a boat. The others are fishing by the ford."

And he looked questionably at Brette Delford, who turned silently away, with a rude sneer.

Leah sat down on the rustic bench, and looked after the latter as he passed up the avenue.

"He told you?" she asked.

"Yes. I have been moping here, missing my morning walk with you."

"Preston Atherton smiled down into the lovely face; but Leah continued to look after Delford.

"He has a vile disposition," she said, at last. "He purposely lied to you. I am afraid of him."

"Afraid?"

Leah rose, restlessly.

"He was poor Annie's husband—poor little thing! I would like to believe in him, like him; but I think there is nothing he would not do to injure me—and you."

"Has he been making a display of his temper to you? I thought he had more policy."

Preston's glance of surprise was followed by one of painful thought.

"But you need not fear him, little one," he said, at length, as if thinking aloud.

The tender phrase brought up the girl's color, making her exquisitely beautiful.

"I do not know what he could do," she said, "but I believe he will do something."

"Fire! Fire! Fire!"

The great Lyndon mansion was in flames before the alarm was given. Leah heard the cry through her sweet sleep—awoke, rose and dressed.

She was not naturally nervous. Her self-possession was of great service now, as she went from room to room to her grandfather's guests, giving the alarm without undue excitement, giving, also, instruction and assistance where it was wanted.

She kept beside her grandfather, who, though eighty years old, was alert and active, as well as self-possessed.

He gave her his watch and chain, and she put them in her bosom. Then he took from a drawer a small, brass bound, scarlet leather trunk.

"Is that valuable, grandpapa?"

"Yes."

He went out of the room with it, while she knelt before a trunk, rapidly packing it. She filled it with her grandfather's clothing, rich brocades and costly shawls.

Grandsire Lyndon came back.

"What did you do with it, grandpapa?"

"I gave it to Preston to carry away."

"To whom, grandpapa? Are you sure it will be safe?" for the engines were come and the water was beating in deafening torrents against the plate grass.

"To Preston, It was full of gold coin, It will be perfectly safe. I am afraid they will break the windows," said the old man beginning to grow bewildered and tired.

Then she led him away from the sad scene.

The house became a ruin. Fortunately, the cottage of the foreman was large and commodious and here the inmates found shelter and comfort.

No one was injured and much had been saved, though the beautiful house was in ruins.

One by one the guests of that gay summer time departed. Leah remained with her grandfather; Preston, too, and Brette Delford, whose service he needed.

"Fortunately I am not quite without ready money," said the old man cheerfully. "The little scarlet trunk—what did you do with it, Preston?"

The young man looked up in surprise.

"I remember nothing of the kind, sir."

The good old man had his faults, he was quick tempered.

"Tut, tut! what are you talking about? You promised to carry it to a safe place."

"I saw him take it," asserted Brette.

The young man's bewilderment had the appearance of dishonesty.

"There was a thousand dollars in the trunk. Produce it at once!" cried the old man.

"I remember nothing of receiving it," was all that Preston could say.

He racked his brains, he talked over every incident of the fire with Leah, but all to no purpose. He was wretched; they both were.

Grandsire Lyndon seemed strangely bitter and hard. The catastrophe had greatly disturbed him. He was not like his old self, Leah said sadly. But a thousand dollars was not a slight loss for anybody. It was far too much for a young man like Preston Atherton to miss accounting for.

Day by day he grew more dejected, as the old man grew harder, colder and more suspicious. Leah, saw soon, how Brette Delford added to those unjust suspicions.

"Heaven knows I would pay him the amount of the money, innocent though I am," said Preston. "But I cannot. I am poor!"

Once the old man had been fond of him, he was mentioned handsomely in his will. Now the affection once inspired seemed changed to gall. He would have little to say to him. He no longer consulted him. Brette was his chief adviser and assistant.

Preston's cheek was white, but Leah's was whiter. She was ill; she was nearly crazed with sleeplessness; yet her old habit of self control stood by her well. Preston, who loved her did not see how thin she was growing. But she had courage, while his had flown.

One night, as she lay thinking upon a horny pillow, she heard a step on the gravel walk under the window. She knew it. She rose instantly and listened.

It went down the avenue. Brette Delford paused at the foot of the avenue and looked back. It was a starlight night; he could see nobody, he believed himself perfectly safe, and the temptation was strong. He went on—down the starlighted road, under the low hanging trees—down the dewy lane to the wood, where the starlight dimly illuminated the fragrant, umbrageous glade where he had once surprised Leah waiting for Preston Atherton. It was full of gloom and dampness now. Yet he pressed on, and at last stopped at the end of a huge, rotton log, lying half buried in the dark turf, and peered sharply about it. He bent down, at last, and pressed the spongy mould with his hands.

As he did so, the shining butt of a revolver glistened in the light of a twinkling star. He still stooped, searching among the debris of former summers. The rotten leaves sent up a strong, woody odor as he disturbed them.

At length he uttered a faint exclamation and drew forth a square, dark object, with glittering edges—the scarlet brass bound trunk. He rested it upon his knee when he had lifted himself, and paused a moment to rest.

What white shape was that which glided to his shoulder? Was it a spirit? No, only a girl in a simple, pale wrap. Her slender jeweled hand reached and snatched the revolver from his breast. With an oath, he turned and saw the weapon leveled at his head.

"Take the trunk home!" cried Leah, "or I will hesitate at nothing!"

He looked desperately at that slender hand; but its owner stood at a safe distance. Weak as she was, he could not take the pistol from her without advancing upon his own peril.

"Home—home!" she cried.

He obeyed her. It was not far. If it had been farther, he thought he might have invested a plan for escape; but she pursued him, like an avenging fate, into the cottage to her grandpa's bedside.

"Here is the thief!" she cried.

"Brette, did I give it to you?" said the old man.

"Yes," answered the other doggedly, and went out of the chamber.

They allowed him to depart. After all, it was a family affair. Before daylight he had gone, no one knew whither. And then the old man could not do enough to atone to Preston, and the wedding took place in the fall in a shower of gold.

The Gulf Stream.

Commander Bartlett, of the English Coast Survey, has been investigating the Gulf Stream, and at a recent meeting at Montreal he gave some of the results of his work. He made havoc among certain generally received ideas concerning that famous current, which, he says, does not flow out of the Gulf of Mexico, nor over a bottom channeled with ridges and valleys parallel with the Appalachian system. He says that there is a wide plateau extending along the coast from the Bermuda Banks, over which the gulf stream flows, sweeping it clean to its hard coral bottom; beyond this the bottom slopes rapidly downward and is oozy with the wash from the plateau. The stream is not a river of warm water flowing over cold, and the Arctic current does not run inside. This will be all new to most people, and especially to those whose ideas of the Gulf Stream are indefinite anyway. Perhaps fact which will interest these people most in connection with the matter is the tribute Commander Bartlett paid to Yankee ingenuity at the meeting referred to above. Dr. Carpenter having expressed his admiration of the work, added that it pleased him to know that the results were obtained with British instruments. To this Commander Bartlett replied that Sir William Thompson did invent an apparatus and kindly forwarded it to the Coast Survey, but it would not work. Yankee ingenuity then invented an attachment by which it was made so efficient that soundings of 3000 fathoms can be made in thirty minutes and without deflecting more than a fathom from the perpendicular.

Suggestive.

Food should never be mixed on the plate.

Arasene embroidery is now used to decorate the plush frames for beveled mirrors.

Oranges are held on a fork while peeled and are divided without breaking the skin.

Cheese should never be touched with the fingers, but crumbled and eaten with a fork.

An odd ceiling for an elegant drawing room is of cathedral glass, said to have cost $5000.

A gentleman should not shake hands with a lady not a relative, unless she offers to do so.

Cheap and pretty bedroom curtains are of cheese-cloth, trimmed with very deep torchon lace.

There are new English rugs which make pretty and inexpensive coverings for parquetry floors.

Autumn leaves and wild flowers are much used for decorative purposes also red, golden and purple asters.

Coffee grounds, thoroughly dried, make an excellent filling for a pincushion. As they do not gather moisture they do not rust the needles.

New sconces are of chased brass forming a panel worked in relief, instead of an upright mirror at the back for the swinging sockets for candles.

A great deal of lace is used for bedroom decorations. It is seen in profusion on the counterpanes and pillow covers and the toilet mats and table covers.

A novel set of finger-bowl napkins are embroidered with twelve figures from "Patience" on the dozen napkins; the edges are fringed out and hemstitched.

Table mats are no longer used in stylish houses, either at luncheon or dinner. The waiter should have a coarse towel outside and wipe each dish before he puts it on the table.

An odd and handsome mat for a small table or a tete-a-tete set is made of felt. Make the centre of some dark colored felt, and then make a border of points of different colors and different widths. Button-hole stitch these with embroidery silk, fasten together at the centre, and where the edges join catch with a few stitches. On the wider point fasten six brass curtain rings with gay-colored embroidery silk and on the narrower point sew five rings. Fill in the enclosed circle with fancy stitches of the silk.

A Dutch Idea.

The *Household*, a newspaper of Amsterdam, Holland, attempts to comment upon the result of the late elections in the United States. It says: "Last Tuesday being the day in the United States set apart for the election of members of Congress and of other officers of the Government, the two great parties which in that country contend for power met in combat. It is well known that these two parties are known respectively as the Republican and the Democratic party, names which, however, have not the same meaning in Europe as they have in America. The Republicans are in favor of centralization, while the Democrats are the advocates of federalism and decentralization. The former party has been in power uninterruptedly since the year 1860, their recent defeat being a result of the assassination of Mr. Garfield. It is also known that it is customary in the United States when one party obtains the Presidency for the other party to be given the Vice-Presidential chair. Owing therefore, to the efforts of President Arthur, temporary heir of Mr. Garfield, the Democrats have once more taken possession of the White House. The new President has not been idle during his administration, having put all the wheels in motion in order to influence the elections in the interest of his political friends. As might have been expected, the Democrats have gained the victory; hence the future of America is in the hands of that party. When we recall to mind the mean practices of which the Democrats have frequently been guilty, we see that the future of the United States looks anything but cheerful. Now, more than ever before, we appreciate how calamitious to the country has been the assassination of Mr. Garfield."

Dynamogen is the name of a new explosive invented by M. Petrie, a Vienna engineer, which he claims is a dangerous rival to gunpowder. According to his description, it contains neither sulphuric acid, nitric acid nor nitro-glycerine, and cannot injure in any way either gun or cartridge. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder, which can be increased in quantity without being increased in size, by compression. The rebound of the guns with which the new explosive has been tried is said to have been very slight. It is also said that the manufacture of dynamogen is simple and without danger; that it preserves its qualities in the coldest or hottest weather, and that it can be made at 40 per cent. less cost than gunpowder.

Gems From the Poets' Corner.

Labor.

I am swart with the soots of my furnace,
I drip with the sweats of toil;
My fingers throttle the savage wastes,
I tear the curse from the soil,
I fling the bridges across the gulfs
That hold us from the To-Be,
And build the roads for the tannered march
Of crowned humanity.

The Funeral March.

Oh, Lord of Hosts! their mailed tread,
Bearing along the mailed dead,
Makes me bow my stubborn head.
Never underneath the sun
Will this heart-fathoming march be done;
Still, Lord of Hosts! to Thee we cry,
When our great ones, loved ones, die,
Still some grand lament we crave
When we descend into the grave.

Bloom Drift.

Three days the blossoms were gleaming white,
The trees a-glow with the rosy snow,
That came as the snow comes in the night;
But the wind of the north began to blow,
And scattered the blooms like drifting snow.
Three days, and the boughs no more were white,
Nor weighted low with the rosy snow;
It went as the snow goes in the night;
Ere the wind of the north had ceased to blow
The orchard blooms were as melted snow.

Night.

["The pen wherewith I write most easily is a feather stolen from the sable wing of night."—LONGFELLOW.]

I care not what the Day may bring,
The Night is all my own;
A thousand fancies round me fling
Their charms; I am alone!
Alone with Night and Solitude,
The world's great wheel is still;
Nor vagrant sounds nor voices rude
The happy silence fill,
Oh, charmed hours! that, all too fleet,
Speed on to bring the Day,
When shall the Night come, tender, sweet,
When Fancy hath its way?

A Windy Day.

The dawn was a dawn of splendor,
And the blue of the morning skies
Was as placid and deep and tender
As the blue of a baby's eyes;
The sunshine flooded the mountains,
And flashed over land and sea
Like the spray of a golden fountain—
Bu the wind—the wind—ah me!
Like a weird, invisible spirit,
It swooped in its airy flight,
And the earth, as the storm drew near it,
Quailed as in mute affright;
The grass in the green fields quivered—
The waves of the smitten brook
Chillily shuddered and shivered
And the reeds bowed down and shook.
Like a sorrowful miserere
It sobbed, and it wailed and blew
Till the leaves on the trees looked weary.
And my prayers were weary too;
And then, like the sunshine's glimmer
That failed in the awful strain,
All the hope of my eyes grew dimmer
In a spatter of spiteful rain.

Why Should Not Women Whistle?

If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lonesome person, surely women have much more need of its services than their brothers for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should they not whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienical advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form."

It is often remarked that the average girl is narrow-chested; and in that respect compares unfavorably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to the habit of whistling which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let any one try for five minutes the inhaling or exhaling of the breath as it occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be more beneficial than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market.

Southern Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Southern Atlantic States may be considered but little developed as yet, for no portion of the entire coast is so bountifully supplied with valuable fish-food as are the sounds and bays of our Southern Atlantic coast. The fisheries there are, however, increasing in importance, and within the last ten or twelve years the number of persons employed have been tripled. In certain localities—as at Beaufort, Wilmington and Charleston—a large business has sprung up, with good profit; but this industry is capable of much greater development. The trouble is not in finding the fish, but in the want of ice for their preservation and shipping facilities. Still, the number of persons employed is fairly large—5 2,418 but the capital, some $8,000,000, does not give as large a return as on the North Atlantic coast. The reason for this apparent discrepency is that Maryland alone has $6,342,443 invested in fisheries. Maryland ranks second to Massachusetts in the worth of her fishery products, while her oyster interests are more important than those of any other State. For this special business she employs 23,402 persons, has a fleet of 1450 vessels, with 1325 boats, and her oyster product is worth $4,730,476. The product of Virginia is worth $3,124,444; North Carolina, $527,695; South Carolina, $212,482, while that of Georgia is only $119,993, and Florida $78,403.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA, Jan. 25, 1883.

The manner of holding elections in England differs widely from our system. The extracts below from Mr. Thomas Leaming's observations, may be interesting to voters in this country.

The difficulty with which he met in the outset was the fact that no one but officers connected with the polling station, and the legal voters, are permitted within fifty feet of the polls.

A letter to the Chairman of the Liberal Committee secured for him a Magistrate's order admitting him to the several polling places. His object was to witness the progress of an election free from interference of office-holders, and to inspect the ballot system in England.

"The conservative candidate was Mr Gathorne-Hardy and the Libera', Mr. Isaac Holden, the latter being the successful candidate.

"I attended political meetings of both parties in the manufacturing town of Bradford. The audiences were similar to ours, and composed of sleepy and tired working men. The speakers were inferior to ours, and I think such ill-delivered platitudes whould hardly have been relished by an American audience.

"The polling places are never placed, as they usually are in our cities, in the rear of a corner groggery, but are always situated in a parish school-house or other convenient and respectable premises, the voting being done in a room, never at a window on the street.

"About 200 people vote at a poll, as in Philadelphia. The voter, previous to election day, is designated by a number given him by the assessor to aid in identification, and upon entering the polling room (where no workers or loafers are permitted), he gives his name and number and is handed a ballot paper torn from a stub resembling those in a check book, which is first stamped like a railway ticket, so as to make the stub correspond with the ballot paper, and for additional security the name of the voter is entered upon the stub.

"The ballot paper thus torn off has printed upon it the names of contesting candidates, and the voter steps aside into a stall and there privately makes a cross with pen and ink opposite the name of his choice, and folding the ballot paper so as to conceal the face, he returns to the election officers and deposits his vote.

"Any espionage or influencing of voters is, of course, impracticable under such a system, as it is not possible to judge how a man has voted, unless in the event of a contest, the ballot-box should subsequently be brought into court and the numbered ballots be compared with the ballot stubs in the election officers' book.

'In case of a voter presenting himself whose identity is doubtful or whomay be challenged with good reason, he is given a ballot torn from another stub book of different colored paper, and the vote is laid aside in a packet of tendered votes, and the name and registered number of the voter entered in the tendered-vote list to await the decision of the proper authorities.

"To see that the carefully-framed election laws are properly complied with, and that no fraud is committed, each candidate has a representative at the election officers' desk, called a "personation agent," who nearly corresponds to our inspector. He is to watch the election and detect fraud.

"In case of an illiterate voter he must make a declaration of inability to read and write before he is supplied with the ballot paper, and the presiding officer reads over the names of the candidates in the order in which they are printed on the ballot paper, asking him for whom he desires to vote, and marks opposite the name of the candidate designated by the elector.'

"No workers or other persons are permitted to loiter in the vicinity of the polls, nor is any soliciting of voters or interference with the voter allowed under any circumstances.

"Petty office-holders in the administrative branch of the Government take little interest in politics, and are not permitted to use their offices for political purposes."

THE INAUGURATION.

Governor Pattison Takes the Oath of Office.

Governor Pattison was duly inaugurated on Tuesday of last week. When he got off the cars at Harrisburg, the local committee had a carriage in waiting for him at the depot, but Gov. Pattison prefered to walk, and walk he did.

There were about 20,000 strangers in Harrisburg—and any number of brass bands, and many civic organizations which made an imposing parade, but without military.

The new governor took the oath before the immense throng in front of the capitol and delivered his inaugural which we publish elsewhere.

PATTISON'S CABINET.

Governor Pattison at a special session of the senate in the afternoon, sent in for confirmation the appointment of W. U. Stenger, to be secretary of the commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, to be attorney general; Pressly N. Guthrie, to be adjutant general, and S. Davis Page, to be controller of the city of Philadelphia. The senate at once went into executive session and the nominations taken up in order for confirmation. There was not a single vote against Mr. Stenger or Mr. Guthrie. When the name of Senator Kennedy was called on the confirmation of Mr. Cassidy, the youthful senator took the floor and made a ten minute speech against the appointment. The senator said he felt constrained to vote "no" and desired to place his reasons for so doing on the record. In his action he claimed he was but echoing the voice of the people of Philadelphia, and the citizens of the commonwealth, as Mr. Cassidy had been disreputably connected with the politics of that city for the last two decades. The confirmation, he held, would be a lasting injury to the democratic party, and he knew if every senator would exercise his own wisdom that the name would be rejected. Like Ceasar's wife, this appointment should be above suspicion. He denounced Mr. Cassidy as a tool for the republican party. The public patronage was not to be used for personal ends. He had been taught by the governor in his past utterances that public trusts were to be used for the public good, yet this appointment was a personal one. It is said that he it was who taught the governor's feet to walk in politics. On this ground he has been selected as one of the chosen few. If sympathy of the people had been regarded this nomination would not have been sent in. It gives the lie to all the protestations of reform as made by the party. I vote against it because it is made to allow one ambitious man to build a ladder that he may climb to fame."

When the senator had concluded the roll was continued. Mr. Kennedy's vote was the only dissenting one.

The nomination of Mr. Page was referred to the judiciary general committee on motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr Wallace, to ascertain whether the governor or Philadelphia councils have the power to make the appointment of controller.—*Patriot*, 17.

GOVERNOR PATTISON TAKES THE OATH AND DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The oath of the office was administered by Justice Trunkey, after taking which, Governor Pattison delivered his address as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and fellow citizens: I adopt, as of direct application of the present time, a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: 'The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform. So far as the limits of an address like this will permit, let me briefly state a few of the subjects of needed reform. The people demand the abolition of needless officers; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the service rendered by salaries definitely ascertained. The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their moneys; a simple, business-like conduct of the affairs of government. The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of government shall be distributed with fairness, justness and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all should bear their just share of common burdens, those shall contribute most who receive most and those suffer least who can bear least. Our present system, in this State, county and township ramifications, is intricate, unequal and ill-digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a similar and juster allotment of these burdens. I shall urge upon the General Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution of the State. Some of the sections of the constitution, from which most good was expected and most could be secured, have as yet yielded no measure of benefit or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of article 17 of that instrument, regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control. More than this is not contended for in article 17 of the Constitution. It simply requires corporations to act justly and treat the people alike, with uniformity, fairness and impartiality. At the proper time I may transmit to the General Assembly some further suggestions upon this subject, with possibly some formulated thoughts.

"With the argumentation of corporate power has arisen also other large accumulations of capital devoted to various forms of industry. Our own State, in the development of its peculiar sources of mineral wealth, is exceptionally prominent in this respect. These accumulations of corporate and other capital invested in business enterprises employ armies of workmen concentrated at single establishments. From this has arisen contests between those who pay and those who receive wages. A continual though irregular struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements; complaints of injustice are constantly being made by one against the other, and each in turn appeals to the State for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered. For the Government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. I cannot but indulge the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the settlement of such disputes.

"The exercises of the pardoning power by the executive has been the subject of much public criticism. I shall make it a rule to grant no pardon except for cause appearing after trial and in case of manifest injustice.

"The government of large cities is a subject of growing importance and is attracting much attention from the minds directed to questions of municipal reform. Beyond a few general limitations the State should empower municipal corporations to regulate their own affairs. In this commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have been fastened on cities by the Legislature of the State, from which the people have sought to relieve themselves in demands for the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who owe no responsibility to the corporations they serve. In some instances the power previously conferred upon cities to regulate matters exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens has been taken from them by the General Assembly. It is this legislation from a distance that has caused many of our complaints from municipalities and that should be stopped and its wrong redressed. The people of cities who best know their own wants should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of their officers and direct their own private affairs."

Ingersoll is to help Dukes who shot Nutt.

The Democratic State Committee has re-elected W. U. Hensel chairman. Right.

Ex-Gov. Hoyt goes to Philadelphia to practice law. Pollock, Hartranft, and Hoyt, all the living ex-governors, except Curtin, made Philadelphia their abode at the close of their terms.

——Brockerhoff's store is still open to all for goods at cost. An assortment of everything left yet, and all No. 1 goods. Call in Farmers, mechanics, and laborers, they can accommodate all.

Messrs. Pearson, of Williamsport, Seibring, of Jersey Shore, and Murphy, of Renovo, says the Bellefonte *Daily News*, have purchased a large interest in the prosperous mercantile establishment of the Valentines in this place. The new firm will trade under the title of Valentines & Co's store, limited. Mr. David Moore, who has acted as manager of the store for a year past, has severed his connection with it, to become a member of the firm Fox, Moore & Co., successors to Fox, Cope & Co., wholesale grocers, Second and Arch streets, Philad.

——If there is any house in the entire United States that can show it sells first class clothing for less money than Lewins, of the famous Philad. Branch, we should like to hear of it. There is none—all who have purchased clothing within the last two years, testify to the fact. Lewins, alone, wears the honors.

THE CIRCUS FIRE.

OVER THREE HUNDRED PERSONS BURNED AT BERDITSCHEFF.

The loss of life by the burning of the circus in Berditscheff on Saturday last was not so great as at first reported, but it is believed that over one hundred and fifty persons perished in the flames. The fire broke out toward the end of the performance and was caused by the careless handling of fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, numbering eight hundred persons, rushed to the front door, but it opened inward and as the crowd pressed forward it was rendered useless. A rush was then made to the two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with their clothing a sheet of flame. The fire Brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. Eyewitnesses state that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning persons were visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed.

Another account says that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed or burned to death in the circus at Berditscheff. Horses running about wildly, increased the confusion. The circus was a wooden structure.

The ice broke while the fire brigade were crossing the river to Berditscheff, thus preventing them from reaching the fire more promptly. It is estimated that 40 men, 120 women and 60 children lost their lives. The victims include the Colonel of Police and the vice president of the Berditscheff Bourse. The audience consisted mainly of Jews.

HOW A WOMAN'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

After she had tasted the skill of all the best doctors in Western Pennsylvania and New York, and had paid over $1,000 without receiving any permanent good, the limbs became affected with even tenfold greater virulence, not only eating away the flesh, but attacking the bones beneath. It also affected her head and face, making her almost blind and deaf, reduced to a mere skeleton, weighing about 80 pounds, the doctors pronounced her at death's door. Peruna was then given her, as stated, and with the result given on page 24 in Dr. Hartman's "Ills of Life." She took no other medicine and is perfectly well.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

for February opens with a symposium in which six prominent theologians, representing as many religious denominations, give expression to their views upon the question of the "Revision of Creeds". Prof. Alexander Winchell, in an article entitled "The experiment of Universal Suffrage", institutes a profound inquiry into the essential conditions of stable popular government, which he finds to be substantially, virtue, and intelligence; but these conditions he maintains are absolutely unattainable under our existing political system, where an electorate either ignorant or vicious, or both, by the mere force of superior numbers practically nullifies the suffrages of the better and wiser portion of the people, whose right to control the government of the commonwealth is grounded in the very nature of things. Bishop McQuaid writes of "The Decay of Protestantism", and in essaying to prove his thesis, makes a very adroit use of the admissions of protestant writers. "The Political Situation" is the joint title of two articles, the one by Horatio Seymour, the other by Geo. S. Boutwell, who offer their respective views upon the causes of the recent overthrow of the Republican party. An article by Dr. D. A Sargent on "Physical Education in Colleges", treats a subject of prime importance to the welfare of the youths in our higher educational institutions. Finally, there are two articles on "The Standard Oil Company". Senator Camden of West Virginia defending that corporation against its assailants, and John C Welch setting forth the reasons for condemning it as a dangerous monopoly. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (3)

Office of the F. M F. Ins. Company, of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, January 8, 1883.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the twenty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 25,995 19
Paid on same		601 65
To which add tax No 12,	3,925 44	
Less per cent. off for collection	196 27	3,729 17
Cash in treasury		234 09
Making the total available assets of the past year		$30,559 50

EXPENSES

Compensation of Directors	160 31	
Salary of Sec'y	100 00	
Salary of Treas.	50 00	
Printing, rent, postage and stationery	79 78	
Election board	5 00	
Balance due Mrs J. W. Conley	81 72	
Stewart, Appraiser	4 54	
Balance due Sam'l Vantries	134 00	
Sam'l Gramley int.	16 07	
C. Dinges loss on goods and house	226 20	
J. W. Evans loss on house	200 00	
Prof. D. M. Wolf loss on library	483 00	
Jos. Baker, int.	3 00	
Mrs. Whitehill loss on house	347 11	
Lot Kimport loss on farm implements	9 00	
Balance due John H. Neidigh	73 20	3,772 9
Total accruing assets and funds of the Comp. the past year less expenses		26,786 57
To which add notes of 1878-9-80 and 81		120,995 44
Minus cash premiums		147,782 01
Carpenters' risks cancellation, tax on notes and exonerations		15,381 43
Making the total available assets of the Comp. this day		132,400 58
Face value of premium notes in force		139,211 68
Risks and insurances taken the past year	283,832 32	
Risks and insurances of 1878 9 and 1880 and 1881 in force	1,326,171 78	
Making the risks of the Comp. this day		$1,310 004 10
Amount outstanding		978 94

At an election held same day the following members were elected directors for the ensuing year: R. G. Brett, John G. Baily, Henry Keller, Jos Baker, Fred Kurtz, John K. Runkle, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, H. E Duck, J. H. Musser, Dan'l Brumgart and Sam'l Gramley, whereupon the new board organized and appointed the following officers: President, Fred Kurtz, Vice Pres., S. J Herring; Treasurer, Wm Wolfe Sec'y, D. F. Luse. HENRY KELLER, Pres't.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. 11jan

NEW DEPARTURE

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

THE GREAT

BBB EEE EEE H H I V V EEE
B B E E H H I V V E
BBB EE EE HHH I V V EE
B B E E H H I VV E
BBB EEE EEE H H I V EEE

STORE!

LOOK! LOOK!

GREAT MARK DOWN IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT

AT THE

B E E — H I V E
B E E — H I V E

ONE PRICE STORES.

Prior to our Annual Inventory in February, we have decided to close out as many goods as possible, by offering special inducements to our many patrons and the public at large,

N. B.--Still an extra discount o

10 & 20 per cent

FURS. FURS

LADIES COATS & DOLMANS

GOLDSMITH BRO'S,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those havin lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In DRUGS, —— DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for medica purposes always kept.

Dentists.

DR G W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTT'S HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA FRANK X LEHAM, Proprietor. Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf.

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. WM. WOLF, Pres W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO. BELLEFONTE, PA. (Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.) Receive Deposits and Allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. AS. A. BEAVER, Pres, J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

Rest not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit no risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. HARDWARE

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO., JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.,
—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIOFS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

CUT THIS OUT.

AGENTS MAKE $15 TO 40 PER WEEK

We have stores in 15 leading cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our factories and principal offices are in Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to Agents Address M. N. LOVELL, 523 French Street, Erie, Pa

Wise people are aware on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings and, in time become wealthy; the whode not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished by us. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Many

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—At—

WILLIAM WOLF & SON,

Equal to Any inthe County.

And far Superior to Most any other Stock.

Fine Dress Goods, latest styles—unrivaled for beauty,
Ladies only call and see it!

CLOTHING—Overcoats and suits for Men and Boys.

Hats, Notions, boots and shoes, all styles and every Variety. The PUREST and best GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, none but the best quality and best flavor.

Beats all for Bargains!

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|
U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts.
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts
Flannels	7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

A Lecture to Young Men
ON THE LOSS OF
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous debility and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450

L E A T H E R !

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Brown's Iron Bitters advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

SECHLERS!

NEW GOODS!

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

New York Weekly Herald,
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cereals, grains, trees, vegetables, &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home department of the "Weekly Herald" will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of business, markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable statistic is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news that every week as the "Weekly Herald," which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
(in a weekly form)
FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Address,
NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, PA. Jan. 25, 1883.
The Largest Paper in Centre County.

The Mormons have been thirty years building a granite temple in Salt Lake City, and it will take at least ten more to finish the work, in case it is ever carried to completion, which is now considered doubtful. There is difficulty in gathering the taxes levied upon the believers for this purpose, and the Gentiles already count on turning the structure into a State House when Utah is admitted to the Union.

In the eastern part of the town of Savannah, N. Y., and about half a mile west of Seneca River, is a small lake of about an acre in extent, the water of which is as salt as the ocean. Forty years ago, when wood was plenty, there was quite a settlement around this lake, and a considerable quantity of salt was manufactured by boiling down the water. Now the woods are all cut down and burned and the salt boilers have disappeared.

John Sullivan, of Brooklyn, is even a greater man than his distinguished relative, John L. Sullivan, of Boston. John is a garbage collector. He found an Italian going over his route, and knocked the Italian out in one round. A policeman interfered, whereupon he knocked the policeman out in two rounds. Several other persons came to the assistance of the policeman, and he knocked them all out in one round each. Evidently the Sullivan family is determined to keep up its reputation.

Mr. Wilson Flagg, the veteran naturalist, now living in Boston, proposes the formation of a society for the extermination of the English sparrows and the protection of our native birds. He asserts that blue birds, swallows, martins and wrens have been driven out by those foreign interlopers. The society he proposes to form will at once devise means that may be prudently used for the destruction of the sparrows and for the repeal of laws for their protection.

A Rutland lawyer has drawn a bill, and a member of the Vermont Legislature has introduced it, providing for the punishment of the manufacturers or venders of cigarettes. "I did not include," says the promoter of this measure, "the various forms of tobacco that so long have been, and are likely so long to be, tolerated by considerate people, but sought only to protect an unfortunate imbecile class, for no one except a predestined, foreordained fool would ever smoke a cigarette."

A Paris actress avers that each perfume has its special moral and physical qualities, which—so far as her observations have gone—she states as follows: Musk predisposes to sensibility and amiability; rose, to audacity, avarice, and pride; geranium, to tenderness; violet, to mysticism and piety; benzoin, to dreams, poetry, and inconstancy; mint and verbena, to a taste for the beautiful arts; camphor, to stupidity and brutality: Russia leather, to indolence; white ylang-ylang is the most dangerous of all.

A mob at Marshall, Iowa, thought that Dr. Cohee deserved a whipping, but he assured them that they were mistaken, as he was not guilty of the offense of which they accused him. He asked them to defer the punishment for a few days, promising to prove his innocence. They would not consent to this, but signed an agreement that in case he exculpated himself they would all apologize. Dr. Cohee was thereupon severely whipped. He is now suing the lynchers for damages, and the proof of their identity is clear in their own hand-writing.

Under a peculiar law of the commonwealth of Kentucky a person who has lost at gambling can recover exactly the amount of the loss, while a person other than the one who made the losing, can recover thrice the amount lost. Recently an Overton woman, and her name is Settle, strange at it may seem, sued two men with whom her husband had been successfully playing cards. She was awarded a judgment for thrice the amount of the proven loss. Her husband, had he been the plaintiff, would have got one-third as much. A test of the law is to be made in the Supreme Court of the state.

A highway robbery was attempted on the plank road near Altoona, Monday evening about eight o'clock. Irvine Patterson, clerk to Robert Hare Powell, the operator of the furnaces at Saxton, was driving slowly past the Catholic picnic grounds when two men ran out on the road in front of him. One of them caught the horse by the bridle and the other took hold of the sleigh, both of them shouting to the occupant to hold up his hands. Mr Patterson jumped to the ground and held up his hands long enough to plant a well directed blow on the ugly phiz of the big ruffian near him, sending the cuss sprawling to the ground. The other fellow ran and Mr. Patterson jumped into his sleigh and drove off.

GRATEFUL.

Griffith my name, Ashland my home,
Kentucky is my State.
And, wheresoever I may roam,
I'll bless my lucky fate
In finding that which cured my limb
Of running sores of years.
I'll sing Peruna—this no whim—
Sing through my greatful tears!

A bill appropriating $85,000,000 for army pensions for the next year passed the house.

THE defaulting Treasurer, POLK, seems to have got away from Tennessee with a great amount of plunder. It cost him $50,000 bribe money to get away from San Antonio, Texas, where he was first arrested, and on his second arrest near the Mexican boundary by a Deputy U. S. Marshal, was being piloted out of the country by a detective. The Deputy Marshal refused a bribe of $8,000 to let his prisoner go. It will be apt to go pretty hard with POLK when he gets back to Tennessee.

H. H. Hetzel, Williamsport Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with most happy results for dyspepsia."

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP,
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

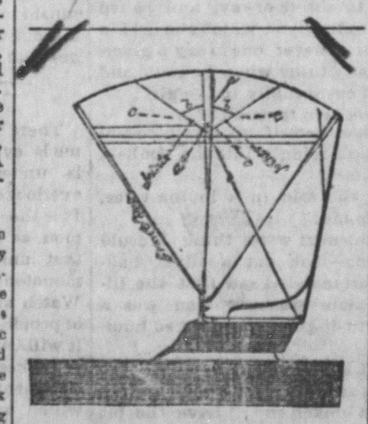
Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential.

J. D. MURRAY.
jun22tf Centre Hall.



PATENT 3 BOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance. Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice.

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall,
Pa.

AUCTIONEER. — The undersigned, having the reputation of a first class Salesman with twelve years experience in Central Penn'a, selling Farms, Farm stock, Merchandise, &c., now offers his services to the citizens of Pennsvalley and surrounding country. Charges moderate. Address, JOSEPH L. NEFF,
11jan3m Rutland, Centre Co., Pa.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PARLOR
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full asortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS —— LOW PRICES

PRESENTS FOR ALL!

At the PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE, there is now an Unusually large line of Winter Goods, Shawls, a large and magnificent assortment. Cloths, Flannels, Ladies Coats, all styles. Clothing for men and boys. Overcoats all sizes and prices. Gumboots, Winter Hats and Caps.

In Dry Goods we are determined not to be undersold, and have an exceedingly large stock, comprising everything in the line that the name implies. Dress Goods in every new shape out, Muslins, Calicos, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, in fact anything and everything, bought right and offered right.

In Notions and Trimmings our stock is full of novelties, at the very lowest prices.

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Suspenders, Collars Cuffs, Hosiery, etc. Just call and convince yourselves. Room won't allow us to explain fully.

The GROCERY DEPARTMENT is full and complete with Special Articles in that line, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, &c. Only, Come and See, and bring your produce

All Kinds of Country Produce Wanted

Save Money When You Can!

C. Dinges.

MURRAY'S COACH SHOPS

In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,

—— ——

&c., kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Buggies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.

SHOP, COUNTY & STATE RIGHTS OF

PATENT BOW TOP

for Carriages, for sale. For further particulars, address

LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall
Centre Co., Pa
15dec tf.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

Highest market rates paid for all kinds of grain

COAL!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Pea coal, at the lowest rates.

G. A. RUNK,
14dc3m Spring Mills.

SNOW SHOE COAL!

The Snow Shoe Coal mined by James S. Summerville is for sale in Bellefonte at the yard of Alexander & Co. The run of the mines is the best Soft Coal offered for sale in Centre County and is sold at the lowest prices. 14dc4m

$72 A week at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1jan1y

PE-RU-NA

Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the principal ingredient of almost every prescription Dr. Hartman gives to his private patients.

PERUNA pleasantly agrees with every one—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the babe and the mother.

PERUNA cleanses the system of all its impurities; tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from the toils and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

PERUNA is composed wholly of vegetable ingredients, each one a great remedy in itself.

PERUNA is pleasant in taste and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

In Liver and Kidney diseases, and in Chronic Catarrh, it has positively no equal. It never fails.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life." For Piles, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting
Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw-Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Medart's Patent Wrought-Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated catalogue, No. 12, for information and prices.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Corning, N. Y. Box 1427.

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Farm Notes.

It is more profitable to buy old Western corn for feeding than to grind home-grown while in its soft condition.

The culture of Indian corn is increasing in Australia. It is said that 15 cents per bushel covers the cost of cultivation and harvesting.

Soft-shell eggs are caused by a deficiency of lime. Oyster shells are composed of carbonate of lime, and serves as "grit" in grinding the food as well as for material for forming the shell.

A Montreal dealer ships tomatoes to England, where they bring good prices. The taste for tomatoes has been acquired, but the English climate will always be too cold for them to ripen.

Spent hops, if properly dried, are said to be an excellent and healthy substitute for feather downs in bedding. They have been used for that purpose many years.

Frequently the British farmer expends in a single year as much in making a crop as would buy an equal number of acres in the cultivated and older portions of this country.

A large fowl will make more meat than a small one, but requires a longer period in which to mature. Early maturity in hens is of more importance than size or weight of carcass.

Fowls need gravel, oyster shells and some green food. When in confinement these substances should not be overlooked. A head of cabbage or an onion or two will always be highly relished.

The Richmond, Va., *Southern Planter* says: "There is no mean, no procrustean, standard that can be declared off-hand applicable to a special soil. Strictly speaking, each particular case demands a new analysis. One field may produce a forage five times more nutritive than another."

A new white potato called Duke of Albany is becoming very popular in England. It is a sort of the Beauty of Hebron. Most of our American potatoes do well if taken to England, but the rule does not work both ways, as American farmers who have planted imported seed have found to their cost.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., carefully collected the castings of worms daily for one season over a given area, and they measured nearly a quart to the square foot or enough to raise the surface of the land half an inch. He also by experiment shows that an acre of land may contain six tons of worms.

Vegetables, like grain, seem to pass through a sweating process when placed in a heap, which guides those storing them in large quantities to be careful of the temperature of the cellars and storehouses in which they are kept. They need not only a temperature suitable, but also more or less ventilation in the heap.

Goats' milk is sold in London at thirty-seven to fifty cents per quart. It is preferred by many for the food of very young children. English and Welsh cottagers find the keeping of goats for their milk a profitable business at the prices paid. The yield is generally very small; but a goat picks its own living with less expense to its owner than any other animal.

Australia has 80,000,000 sheep, against 36,000,000 in this country. The wool yield of Australian sheep has been very light; but the improvements made by importing American breeding stock are rapidly bringing it up. Some fine-wool breeders' have shipped rams to Australia at $100 to $500 per head, and the crosses from these fully double the original wool-clip per sheep.

Cottonseed oil is said to be superior for many cooking purposes. It does not scorch so readily as other oils, and if properly refined gives an excellent flavor to what is cooked with it. People have been using more cottonseed oil than they knew, much of it being palmed off as olive oil. Now that its merits are better understood, it can afford to pass under its true colors. Let those who desire to consume oi have their opportunity.

The New Hampshire *Mirror and Farmer* recommends that fine salt be sifted over cattle from head to tail about this time, and again later in the season, as a remedy against lice. About a pint to each animal is sufficient. A correspondent who tried the remedy selected a few animals for experiment with the salt, and omitted its use on others, and the result was that those that were so salted were free of lice, while those not so treated were lousy

G. H. Danley writes to the *Indiana Farmer*: I have a heifer that is four years old, with her second calf, that I consider is hard to beat. The following is the result of seven days' milking—from May 13th to 19th: Number of pounds of milk given, 470—an average of 67 pounds per day; most given in one day, 70 pounds. From the 470 of milk we made 18½ pounds of butter. She is a grade short-horn. I would like to know if there is any better record—taking into consideration her age—than this, or any breed.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES.

I and my cousin Wildair met
And tossed a pot together;
Burnt sack it was that Mollie brewed,
For it was nippin' weather.
'Fore George! I vow Dick buss the wench
Set all the inn folk laughing!
They dubbed him pearl of cavaliers
At kissing and at quaffing.

"Odd-fish!" says Dick, 'the sack is rare,
And rarely burnt, fair Molly;
'Twould cure the sourest Crop-ear yet
"Of Pious Melancholy."
"Egad!" says I, "here cometh one
Hath been at's prayers but lately."
—South, Master Praise-God-Barebones stepped
Along the streets sedately.

Dick Wildair, with a swashing bow
And tone of his Toledo
Gave Merry Xmas to the rogue
And bade him say his Credo.
Next crush a cup to the King 's health
And eke to pretty Molly—
"'Twill cure your Saintliness," says Dick,
Of Pious Melancholy."

Then Master Barebones stopped and frowned,
My heart stood still a minute,
Thinks I both Dick and I will hang,
Or else the devil's in it!
For me I care not for old Noll
Nor all the Rump together;
Yet, filthily 'tis best to be alive
In pleasant Xmas weather.

His worship, Barebones, grimly smiled,
"I love not blows nor brawling;
Yet will I give thee, fool, a pledge!"
And, zooks! he sent Dick sprawling!
When Moll and I helped Wildair up,
No longer trim and jolly—
"Feel'st not, Sir Dick," says saucy Moll
"A Pious Melancholy?"

A Daughter of the Gods.

The first time I saw her—and I never saw her but twice—there was nothing visible but a slat sun-bonnet and a pair of red angular elbows keeping time to a monotonous chant:

"Mary and Marthy served tha Lawd,
Mary and Marthy serve tha Lawd,
Mary and Marthy served tha Lawd,
And I kin serve Him tew."

This was followed by a vigorous rubbing, the slat sun-bonnet flapping and the elbows flying on a home-made rickety pine wash-board—for she was washing, standing on a bench and leaning over so far into the hot, steaming water that there was danger of her losing her balance and drowning. The sound of the rubbing and splashing and her own voice had prevented her hearing my approach, and she jumped like a frightened partridge and looked at me with a frightened stare when I addressed her.

"Don't be alarmed, little one," I said, "I have only lost my way, and stopped to ask you where the hotel is."

She wrung the water out of her lean, red, hands, pushed back her sun-bonnet and stepped off the bench.

"Dew you live at the tavern?" she asked, putting her brown head over on one shoulder like a bird, and looking at me with bright, inquisitive eyes.

"Yes! What a shame to let such a child as you wash; you ought to be playing with dolls," I remarked, indignantly.

She looked at me covertly from under the lashes of her soft, shy eyes as if wondering if I would do her a harm, drew her small form up proudly and pointed to the mountain.

"Keep rite on up; tha's yoh place; go wha the road turns, and yew'll site the tavern."

She buried her head in the tub and resumed her chanting:

"Mary and Marthy served the Lawd."

When I was half up the mountain side I turned and saw her standing bareheaded in the sun, looking after me, but she was gone like a squirrel when she saw me watching her.

The next time I saw her was when I was looking for a particular species of beetle—I am fond of bugs and worms—and, being caught in a storm, sought shelter in the first cabin, which was hers! She did not open the door until I had knocked and pounded a number of times.

"An' it's yew," was her laconic greeting, as she swung the old boards that served for a door and reluctantly admitted me.

There was a fire on a stone hearth; there was a very old man asleep in a chair, and a great brindled cat, with green eyes, arched itself at his side. The room was a clean, bright, warm place, that was more picturesque than anything I had seen in the dreary place called the Pocket country, which lies between Kentucky and Virginia, and where fate had cast me for a few lonely weeks. I looked every moment for some woman to make her appearance; yet it would be hard to tell where she would come from, unless she had been in the loft above. There was a curtain hung across a small division of the cabin, but it concealed nothing.

"Do you keep house here alone?"

"With feyther and gran'feyther," said the child, "an—an—Keedsie."

"Oh, your brother?"

She nodded her answer; I sat on the bench and dried myself in the firelight; the old man roused himself and looked curiously at me with red, ferret-like eyes, that had no lashes to their weak lids. The little girl whispered to him and he went to sleep again.

"How old are you?" I asked, when we had talked a little, and she was not so much afraid of me.

"What do you think?" she asked, in her quaint way.

I looked at her small, childish figure and guessed, "10?"

She laughed a little and shook her small head.

I remarked the sharp curved chin and ventured "15?"

"Try agen."

She drew back her sun-burned hair and looked full into mine with her bright, restless eye.

"Seventeen?"—for I caught the glimpse of a woman's nature in their clear depths.

"Yoh all out." She sighed as she spoke.

"I believe you are fifty," I said sharply, there was such a change in each movement of the little woman.

"Y'ime twenty," she replied in her childish voice.

I think if she had said one hundred I would not have been surprised, she was so wierdly quaint and old. As we were sitting silent, she watching every movement I made, there was a great clattering at the door, and she flew, with that swift motion of hers, to open it. There was a loud, angry voice, which she at once answered in her soft tones, and then a man stumbled into the room, and without noticing me threw himself on the low little bed and snored instantly—an ugly, unkempt, drunken man, shabbily garbed and forbidding-looking.

"It's feyther," she sighed, "he's tooken agen; it's the mountin agoo he's got, an' it takes holt rite sharp, so's he cannot do a stroke of work. Poh feyther."

"And the old man?" I queried, pointing to the slumbering figure in the chair.

"Gran'feyther. He's a comfort toh me mostly; he hasn't the agoo yoh see."

"Do you take care of these"—these dreadful people I had nearly said, but checked myself—"your father and grandfather?"

"Yes, an' Kedsie! Wait, till yoh see Kedsie!"

The first happy look I had seen came into her eyes. She was listening—a step was at the door, which opened, and a young, fresh, fair-looking man came softly in. He was rather neatly dressed, but one look at his long, smooth chin and open mouth, told the story—he was wistless.

But the girl's face brighted into a sunny smile; she reached on tiptoe to kiss the pale, flabby cheek of her brother, and she opened the folded fingers of one nerveless hand to see what he had there—it was a little field-mouse, the life crushed out by the tension of the long fingers that had imprisoned it.

"Yoh killed it, Kedsie," said the girl, sadly. "Look yeah how its eyes wimple; tha's teahs in 'em."

The foolish boy laughed; then he drew a pretty green lizard from his pocket and held it with his thumb and finger, its long, narrow green head undulating like a snake; he made a sound that resembled the chattering of a monkey, and it was evident that he knew no power of speech.

"It's wuth money," said the girl, looking at it critically. "Yoh can dicker fohr it at the tavern."

The sun came out and I rose to go; the cat followed me to the door: the old grandfather rose feebly and tottered out to look at the weather; the drunken man snored; the little child-woman leaned against her foolish brother in the doorway, and patted the soft leaden hand which she held in hers; I was never one to say a graceful or pretty thing when I should, and I blurted out abruptly to the girl:

"Do you help them all?"

She drew herself up on tiptoe and looked up lovingly into the foolish, imbecile face.

"Na," she said in a loving voice, "tha help me!"

I did the next worst thing I could have done—took out a silver half-dollar; fortunately I saw that the little mountain washerwoman was a princess in disguise, and I asked humbly:

"May I buy the lizard?"

I took the reptile home with me in a piece of a broken cup; I have the bit of delf yet to remind me of the little unselfish being whose history, known in all the Pocket country, is the saddest I ever heard. The last I saw of her she stood in the rough doorway, regarding with a look of rapt devotion her imbecile brother, while the old man leaned on his hickory staff beside her, and the cat purred trustingly at her feet, and in the room back of her a horror as of death awaited her. So small, so trusting, unconscious of any labor of love to commend the notice of the angels, I saw as in a dream, that small stature growing to heavenly heights.

Among the discoveries made during the botanical tour of Mr. John G. Lemmon in the mountain ranges along the Mexican frontier of Arizona, were two or three varieties of indigenous potatoes. They were found in abundance in very elevated meadows, walled around by peaks 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. In size they did not exceed that of walnuts.

"I don't believe in a good-natured husband," said Mrs. Jeens. "It makes him bring home too many friends for dinner, and if there's anything I hate, it's that."

Humor of the Day.

A stump-speech: "Gimme the butt of yer cigar, mister?"

A Buffalo is not a bird, but we have often heard of a buffalo bill.

The man who scissors off coupons is the genuine revenue cutter.

When the average man laughs he gets fat. When the printer gets fat he laughs.

The moralist says: "Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually." Then, again, some men are perpetually what they ought to be only occasionally.

A very old lady on her death-bed, in penitential mood, said: "I have been a great sinner more than eighty years, and didn't know it." An old colored woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed, "Laws, I knowed it all the time."

"Look at you!" shrieked Mrs. Econ, as the nurse let the baby fall over the second floor baluster. "Two inches nearer the wall and that child would have smashed a $50 statuette and the hall lamp." And then they picked up the baby.

The deacon's son was telling the minister about the bees stinging his pa, and the minister inquired: 'Stung your pa, did they? Well, what did you pa say?" "Step this way a moment," said the boy, "I'd rather whisper it to you."

Professor—"Now, Mr. Snodkins, you may criticise the theme I have just read." Snodkins—"I'd rather write a criticism, sir, I can't talk so well as I can write." Professor (who has waded through Snodkins' last theme with great difficulty)—"Then, sir, I'm sorry for you."

"What a man your father is," exclaimed Mrs. Hopespun, looking up from the letter she held in her hand. "He says he has bought a French clock, and will bring it home with him. What will it be good for except as an ornament. None of us can tell the time by it, unless you can, Edith. You know something about French, don't you?"

A Gentleman of the Old School.

The Providence *Star* relates a pretty story thus: After all, sincere politeness is the sweetest and most acceptable. The other day I saw a New London man in Providence—a New Londoner not noted for his urbanity, but rather for his grisly austerity. At home he never lifts his hat to anybody. Well, he was on the Pawtucket horse cars, when there came bobbling up a poor deformed girl, plodding along by the aid of a rude crutch. She was hunchbacked, and had a hip infirmity; in fact, it seemed as if all the corporeal afflictions had devastated her delicate little body. Now, what did the grim old New Londoner do, but dismount and help her aboard; and what did he further do but unpin his button hole bouquet and hand it to her; and what did he further do but raise his hat and make her the profoundest of bows; in return for all of which she beamed upon him one of the saddest of smiles—a smile so sad it seemed to have caught the sweet melancholy of the October sunshine. He was a gentleman of the old school—a school that ought never to have been dismissed.

The Sin of Fretting.

There is one sin which it seems to me is everywhere, and by everybody is underestimated, and is too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes a more or less complaining statement of something or another, which, most probably every one in the room, or in the car or on the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which, most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment or ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort.

There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort can be found in the course of one's everyday living, even at the simplest, if one keeps a sharp lookout on the dark side of things. Even holy writ says we are born to trouble, as sparks flying upward. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is the bluest of blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

A wee boy beset his mother to talk to him, and say something funny. "How can I?" she asked, "don't you see how busy I am baking these pies?" "Well, you might say, 'Charley, won't you have a pie?'—That would be funny for you."

A Year of Crime.

The New York *Evening Telegram* thus summarizes the criminal account of the year that has just closed:

On an average there has been each day two murders and one suicide. On the other hand executions have averaged only two in a week and lynchings one. Since January 1st, 720 persons have met their deaths at the hands of their fellow-men. One hundred and twenty-five were mysterious murders. There were fifty-two wife murders, five murders of husbands, six patricides, four matricides, five fratricides, and two soroicides. Forty children were killed by their parents. In 23 of these crimes there were two assassins, in three instances there were three of them. Twenty-four of the murderers committed suicide and one died in jail.

Murders.

In regard to murders New York leads with 131; 76 of these were committed in the city of New York, and 15 in Brooklyn. The other States and Territories rank in the following order:—

Missouri, 44; Virginia, 43; Pennsylvania, 30; Kentucky, 37; Texas, 31; Illinois, 30; New Jersey, 30; Ohio, 28; Massachusetts, 27; Arkansas, 24; Tennessee, 21; Indiana, 19 North Carolina, 18; Georgia, 16; Mississippi, 15; Colorado, 13; California, 10; Iowa and Minnesota, 9 each; Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin, 8 each; Louisiana, Maine and South Carolina, 7 each; Kansas and Rhode Island, 6 each; West Virginia, 5; the District of Columbia, Indian Territory, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, 4 each; Florida, Nevada and New Hampshire, 3 each; Dakota, Nebraska and Washington Territory, 2 each; Delaware, Montana and Vermont, 1 each.

Executions.

One hundred and one persons paid the penalty of their crimes by death during the past year. Of this number ninety-eight died on the gallows, and three were shot. The scene of the executions of the latter being the Indian Territory. Of those who forfeited their lives fifty-two were negroes, thirty-eight were white, eight were Indians and two were Chinamen. Three women were executed. One was hanged in Georgia, with four men for having committed a murder at a camp meeting, another was executed in South Carolina, with her brother-in-law, for murdering her sister, and the third died on the gallows with two men in North Carolina for killing her husband. Eighty-eight of the executions were for murder, five for arson, three for treason, two for lying in wait and stabbing, and three for assaulting women. The persons hanged for treason were three Indian scouts, executed by the United States authorities at Fort Grant, Arizona. Two brothers were hanged together in Tennessee, and two cousins died on the same gallows in Pennsylvania.

Of the murders expiated six were those of wives, one that of a husband, one of a son, one of a sister, one of an aunt, one of a daughter-in-law, and one was committed in prison. One of the executions was that of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield, one that of the Indian chief Brave Bear, and two occurred in New York city, those of Sinoram and Leighton, on the 20th of April and May 19th, respectively.

The 101 executions are divided among the several States and Territories as follows: Georgia, 11; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 7; Missouri and North Carolina, 6 each; Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory and Pennsylvania, 5 each; Kentucky, New York, Tennessee and Texas, 4 each; Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia, 3 each; Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico and Oregon, 1 each.

Lynching.

Judge Lynch has been very busy during the past twelve months. By his orders 97 persons have been put to death for various crimes. There were twelve double and four triple lynchings. Thirty-four of those on whom summary justice was inflicted were white men, twenty-two were negroes, and one was an Indian who was hanged in California.

Of the fifty-seven lynchings, thirty-four were for murder, three for horse-stealing in Missouri, two for cattle-stealing in Colorado, two for cotton-stealing in Texas, two for robbery and attempted murder in Louisiana, two for murder and stage robbery, and twelve for other kinds of crime which the residents of the South and West generally punish with death.

The hanging by mobs and vigilance committees occurred in the following States and Territories:—Colorado, 6; Alabama, 5; Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico and South Carolina, 4 each; Kansas, Missouri and Washington Territories, 3 each; Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio and Texas, 2 each; Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Oregon, Virginia and Wisconsin, 1 each.

Suicides.

Three hundred and eighty-three persons in various parts of the country having grown tired of life, ushered themselves into eternity by the agency of the pistol, gun, knife, razor, fire, the rope and various other ways.

In New York city 123 persons committed suicide, and in Brooklyn, there were 26 cases. Of all the States and Territories, New York ranks as the first, with 184 cases; New Jersey, 38; Pennsylvania, 37; Ohio, 24; Maryland, 13; Missouri, 10; Illinois, 9; California, 7; Arkansas and Delaware, 6 each; Connecticut, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, 5 each; Alabama, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, Rhode Island and Virginia, 4 each: District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Hampshire, 3 each; Kentucky, Michigan, Vermont and Wisconsin, 2 each.

Saving the Train.

The usual crowd of autumn idlers were gathered together in the store, occupying all the grocery seats—the only gross receipts the proprietor took no pride in—when a little, blear-eyed, weazen faced individual sneaked in by the back door, and slunk into a dark corner.

"That's him," said the ungrammatical bummer with a green patch over his left eye.

"Who is it?" asked several at once.

"Why, the chap who saved a train from being wrecked," was the reply.

"Come, tell us about it," they demanded, as the small man crouched in the darkness, as if unwilling that his heroic deed should be brought out under the glare of the blazing kerosene lamp.

After much persuasion he began:

"It was just such a night as this—bright and clear—and I was going home down the track, when, right before me, across the rails, lay a great beam. There it was. Pale and ghastly as a lifeless body, and light as it appeared, I had not the power to move it. A sudden rumble and roar told me that the night express was thundering down and soon would reach the fatal spot. Nearer and nearer it approached till, just as the cowcatcher was about lifting me, I sprang aside, placed myself between the obstruction and the track, and the train flew on unharmed."

The silence was so dense for a moment that one might have heard a dew drop. Presently somebody said:

"What did you do with the beam?"

"I didn't touch it," he replied; "but it touched me."

"Well," persisted the questioner, "if you couldn't lift it, and didn't touch it, how in the dickens did the train get over it?"

"Why don't you see?" said the sad faced man, as he arose from his seat and sidled toward the door. "The obstruction was a moonbeam, and I jumped so that the shadow of my body took its place, and——"

"Bang!" flew a ham against the door; and if it had struck the body of the retreating man there would have been a much bigger grease spot frescoed on the panel.

Bananas and Plantains.

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheaten bread. An acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or over a hundred acres of potatoes. The banana (it should be called plantain) is divided into several varieties, all of which is used for food. The plantino mazinito is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's fore-finger, it is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of plantain.

El plantino guineo—called by us the banana—is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple bananas that we see for sale in our markets, but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics that is is seldom eaten by them.

El plantino grande—known to us as simply the plantain—is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their savor and size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or prepared as preserves.

A pretty penwiper that resembles a rose is made of twelve circular pieces of cloth of different colors, edged with crystal beads. Fold the pieces in four and fasten together in the centre with silk thread.

Gambling.

Not half the gamblers in this world ever play cards. There are so many other modes of risking money that cards seem superfluous. This, too, is without considering the commonplace methods of betting upon what are known as sporting events. Anybody can bet on the result of a horse-race or a prize-fight or a walking-match, but there are delicate and æsthetic ways of risking money that, compared with these every day methods, are as choice pieces of Sevres china compared with the thick coffee-cup of the cheap restaurant. Fly loo is perhaps one of the most exciting of these modern inventions. Fly loo is now so old a game that its novelty is gone, but there is still peculiar pleasure in hearing the captains of some of the big ocean steamers describe nerve-racking games of fly loo with saloon passengers.

A dozen or fifteen persons seat themselves about a table and each lays in front of him a lump of sugar and a dime, or a quarter dollar, or whatever the stakes are. The party remain as quiet as possible till a fly alights upon one of the lumps of sugar. The proud owner of this lump is the winner of the stakes. A newer sport, equally exciting, is called "trickelily." Two gentlemen, determined to risk their money on something, watched a window pane on a rainy day and bet upon the comparative speed of two drops of rain coursing down the glass, each gentleman choosing a favorite drop. It has remained for the French, however, to invent a sport that is said to outstrip both of these favorites in interest and excitement. This new delight, which has served to enliven French watering places through the season, is crab racing.

The interesting animals are first weighed and handicapped, and then put in line. Each "sportsman" lays his finger on the back of the crab which carries his colors The starter waves his handkerchief, the backers lift their fingers and the crabs are off. Their instinct takes them invariably toward the sea, and the crab races are always on the beach. The sport has become so developed on the coast of Normandy that the length of the course has been definitely fixed at twenty metres. There seems no doubt that this diversion is even more exciting than the once popular sport of betting whether a distinguished passenger on a steamer would step ashore first with his right foot or his left.

Clips.

An Indian woman is a squaw; therefore an Indian baby is a squawling.

A German speaks of Washington show ciety, and he isn't very wrong.

Jones believes in policemen, and thinks they are all square men. "At any rate," he says, "they are never 'round."

A Vermont debating society will tackle the question, "Which is the most fun—to see a man try to thread a needle, or to see a woman try to drive a nail?"

An old Dutchman froze his nose. While thawing the frost out he said: "I haf carry dat nose forty year, unt he never freeze hisself before. I no understan' this ting."

"Mary, go into the sitting-room, please, and tell me how the thermometer stands." Mary (after investigation): "it stands on the first mantelpiece, just again' the wall, mum."

Whoever denies that the newspaper has a mission should enter a car and see how useful they are to the men when a fat woman with a big basket is looking around for a seat.

An Irish lad complained the other day of the harsh treatment he had received from his father. "He trates me," said he mournfully, "as if I was his son by another father and mother."

He was just from the West, and very talkative until he turned to a cold looking man on the train and said: "I left heaps of snow out on the plains." "I am very glad of it," solemnly replied the cold man, "for we've had enough snow here this winter."

"Yes," he said, "one of the very nicest, best girls in the world is in love with me, and folks know it, and it just breaks my heart. Why should it? Why, don't you know that nice fellows always get some cheap creature for a wife, and the nice girls always marry worthless fellows? Folks know she is a thoroughly good girl and they'll set me down as a regular tough. My character is ruined.

Milk contains all the elements of food necessary for our support. The cream is rich in carbon, both in the shape of solid fat (stearine) and liquid fat, while buttermilk contains casein. Skim milk has casein, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silicic acid and chlorine. It is really superior to the cream for bodily nourishment. The peculiar flavor of butter is imparted by butyrin, and it is also affected by other substances not familiarly known such as caprin arachin, etc.

HE LEADETH US.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY ALICE CARY.

"Shall I be Prophet, Human Heart?
Shall I tell thee Sorrow stands
Ready, with cold and cruel hands,
Thee from thy chiefest loved to part?"
My soul was chilled with sullen pain;
Yet thus I made reply:
"My chiefest loved can never die!
And even Earth's friends shall live again."

Old Time smiled stonily; "Thou art young
And hopeful. What if sickness pale
Makes nerve to bend and heart to fail,
Which now with buoyant life are strong?"
'My strength lies not in hope or youth;
The childhood of immortal years
Cannot be struck with mortal fears;
Even Death but rends the veil of Truth."

"Death," thou presumptuous one, perchance
Within those doors of gloom
He waits, dread shadow, till thou come;
Watches thy heedless steps advance,
Even to the open tomb!"

"I will not tremble! I will trust!
My days are thine, O Savior dear!
Thou seest all this coming year,
Thou lovest me, and thou art just;
Thy poor child will not fear."

Time touched; the massy gates swung wide;
I paused—a Voice not all unknown
Spoke to my heart in sweetest tone:
"Child, I will be thy guide;
Fear not to travel on."

Marriage by Capture.

When an Eskimo youth has killed a polar bear unaided, and so proved himself capable of providing for the wants of a family, he is sent forth at night to obtain a wife by seizing the first girl he can surprise unawares. She screams, of course, bringing out the whole population, and an appreciative audience secured, sets upon her captor with tooth and nail, releases herself from his clutches, and darts among the crowd. He follows, pushing aside the old women who attempt to bar his progress, heedless of the seal-skin scourges they lay about his shoulders. Should he catch the flying lass, more scratching and biting ensues, and perchance, a second escape. The chase is then renewed as before, only the wife-hunter is inspirited by knowing that, a third capture effected, there will be no more maidenly struggles; the girl accepting her fate, and allowing him to lead her away amid the applauding shouts of the excited spectators. The aboriginal Australian adopts a more summary process when tired of single blessedness. He looks about for a likely helpmate, and finding one, waits his opportunity, knocks her down, and carries her home.

Marriage by capture, in this simple form, is now unknown out of Savagedom, having elsewhere resolved itself into bride-chases and sham bridal battles; mere mockeries or mimicries of the grim realities of those ancient days when men literally took wives unto themselves in practical assertion that "none but the brave deserve the fair."

In Singapore the winning of a bride depends upon the matrimonial aspirant's fleetness of foot or skill in paddling his own canoe. In the first case, a circular course is marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden — encumbered only with a waistband—ere the word is given for the would-be possessor to go in pursuit, in the hope of overtaking her before she has thrice compassed the circle; that achieved, she has no choice but to take the victor for her lord. In the water-chase, the damsel takes her place in a canoe, and plies its double-bladed paddle until she has obtained a reasonable start, when her admirer sets off after her. The contest is usually but of short endurance, the pair having come to a proper understanding beforehand; but should the girl have no fancy for the suitor, and possess sufficient determination and strength of arm to gain the goal first, she is at liberty to laugh at the disconsolate loser of the match, and reserve herself for a claimant more to her liking.

Bride-chasing is generally a trial of horsemanship. In this shape it is practiced by most of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia. Captain Burnaby tells us that when it is to be decided how a Turcoman belle is to be settled in life "the whole tribe turns out, and the young lady, being allowed the choice of horses, gallops away from her suitors. They follow her. She avoids those she dislikes, and seeks to throw herself in the way of her affections. The moment she is caught she becomes the wife of the captor. Further ceremonies are dispensed with, and he takes her to his tent." In some tribes the girl is burdened with the carcass of a goat or lamb, which must be snatched from her lap.

The Hazarehs mark out a course some twelve miles long and three wide. As soon as the maiden has got far enough from the crowd to be able to guide her steed with perfect freedom she turns around, stretches out her hands to the waiting horsemen, and her father gives them the signal to go in pursuit. The chase is sometimes a long-lasting one. A traveler records one in which, after two hours' galloping, the field of nine had dwindled to four. Racing neck and neck together the riders gradually gained on the quarry, each shouting in turn: "I come, my Peri! I am your lover!" One of the horses suddenly faltered in his stride, and the dismayed girl saw that the man of her heart was out of the hunt. Making a quick turn, she darted right across the path of the exultant three and made at full speed for her lover. The baffled suitors checked their headlong career with one accord, but coming into collision, two of them rolled over on the plain, and, eluding the remaining detrimental's grasp with a triumphant laugh, the maiden reached her lover's side. In a moment his arm was around her waist, and she was his own.

Among the Kalmucks the bride-race is reduced to a match, and Dr. Clarke avers that the girls are such good horsewomen that for one to be caught against her will was a thing unknown. Kalmucks of high degree, however, do not run their brides down; they bargain for them, and the bargain concluded the bridegroom and the chief men of his horde ride to the camp of the bride's people, who feign opposition to the match, and only surrender the lady after a mock conflict. Sometimes, the conflict is real enough. If a Kalmuck swain cannot find the wherewithal to satisfy the demands of his lady-love's parents, or is for any other reason obnoxious to them, he enlists the aid of his kinsmen, who at the earliest chance swoop down on the adverse camp, and, providing they do not get the worst of the fight, carry the prize of their valor to the expectant lover's arms.

In Circassia, the carrying off of the bride is a pearranged affair, the bridegroom and his followers rushing into the bride's house while the wedding revelries are at their height there, and bearing the unreluctant damsel off with them. Against such an irruption the Indian Mussulman provides by closing the entrances to the lady's abode, and setting a guard before it to receive the expected assailants. "Who are you who dare to obstruct the king's cavalcade?" demands the leader of the wife-seeking band. "There are thieves abroad at night; possibly we behold them," is the reply. A long interchange of uncomplimentary badinage ensues, terminating in an attempt to break through the ranks of the bride's defenders. Failing in this, the bridegroom pays down a certain sum of money and the gates are flung open. There is a second contest of strength within the gates, ending as a matter of course, in the giving up of the maiden and her departure with the victorious party.

The Khoids have turned marriage by capture from comedy into farce. Riding one night among the hills an English officer heard loud cries, seemingly proceeding from a village hard by. Making for the spot, he saw a man carrying upon his neck something enveloped in scarlet cloth. He was surrounded by twenty or thirty young fellows, who had all their work to do to protect him from the desperate assaults of a number of girls. The man had just been married, and was conveying his blooming bride home; and not until he was within the boundaries of his own cottage did his fair pursuers cease hurling stones at him, as he and they ran their hardest.

The mock-battle forms part of the marriage ceremonies of the Kookirs dwelling on the northeast frontiers of India; but with them the bride's party has the best of the bout. After the purchase-money agreed upon has been paid down the friends of the bride-buyer essay to fetch his bargain, and get well thrashed for their pains; but the hurly-burly over the woman is brought out, conducted to the cottage-gate and then given up without any more ado. Among the Garrows of Bengal the respective positions of the parties to the marriage are reversed. It is the gentleman's part to affect unwillingness to enter the bonds of matrimony; it is for the lady to do the courting. When she has brought her wooing to its hoped-for end she fixes the day and bids her friends come and make merry with her. The feast finished, the guests bear the hostess to the river and give her a bath. Then a move is made for the happy man. Seeing the advancing procession he pretends to hide, but soon suffers himself to be caught, carried to the water and well dipped therein. The parents, setting up a dismal bawling, rescue him from his captors and loudly declare they will not part with their beloved son. There is a scramble and they are overcome; a cock and hen are sacrificed, and the pair are man and wife.

So late as the seventeenth century it was customary in some parts of Ireland for the bridegroom's friends to receive those of the bride with a shower of darts, carefully directed so as to fall harmless; and Lord Kaimes, who died in 1782, deposes that the marriage observances of the Welsh of the day were significantly symbolical of marriage by capture, the respective friends of the bride and groom meeting on horseback, the former refusing to deliver the lady on demand and bringing about a sham conflict, during which the nearest kinsman of the bride, behind whom she is mounted, galloped away, to be pursued by the opposite party until men and horses had had enough of it, when the bridegroom was permitted to overtake the pretended fugitive and bear her off in triumph.

The Berbers of France are the only European people among whom the form of capture still survives. Upon the day of the wedding the doors of a bride's house are closed and barricaded, the windows barred and her friends mustered within. Presently the bridegroom's party comes, asking admission on one false pretence after another. Finding speech of no avail they endeavor to force an entrance, with no better fortune. Then comes a parley; the besiegers proclaim that they bring the lady a husband and are admitted within doors, to fight for the possession of the heart, win it and the bride with it, the couple being forthwith united in the orthodox fashion.

Steamers for Chinese Trade.

A company has been formed by the leading merchants in the China trade for the purpose of acquiring and working a fleet of high class steamers to trade between this country and Asia, east of India. The direct trade between China and the United States is also to be taken up. In fact, these merchants intend to own their own ships in the future, and the name of the company is the China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The capital is £1,000,000,000, but only £500,000 is to be issued now, in 25,500 £20 shares fully paid.

As the most powerful houses in the trade are on the board or directly interested in the company this money should be obtained with no difficulty, and there is one very satisfactory feature about the scheme. The company is not going to buy up anybody's ships, and is embarrassed by no contracts. It will begin at the beginning, building or buying a fleet of vessels, and, except that ships are now dear, there is no reason why it should not succeed granting its well managed. The principle is the same essentially as that of mutual insurances.

A pro rata return on freight will be made as the earnings allow after paying ten per cent. dividend on the share capital. Traders outside the immediate circle of the shareholders will thus participate in what gains there may be, but primarily the company will be a China merchant's affair, and the gain will be their own. There must have been strong discontent created against existing arrangements to make these houses decide on such a step.

Exploring for Fanaticism.

There is something exquisitely ludicrous in the following telegram from the Cairo correspondent of the Times: "Accompanied by Mr. Marriott, a member of Parliament, I have visited the Azhar Mosque University, the centre of Islamism. I sought vainly for traces of fanaticism; there was only the same amused indifference that I found four years ago. The Coptic clerk from the Ministry of Public Instruction who accompanied us said that fanaticism did not exist in Egypt. This settles the matter, and henceforth let us hear no more about fanaticism in Egypt. But how delightful it would have been to have seen the pair on their tour of discovery through the famous university, and heard them conducting the exhaustive inquiry which has had such conclusive and satisfactory results. The annual inspection of the vaults under Parliament House would be nothing to this wonderful exploration. Possibly they expected to find the dreadful commodity neatly done up in canisters and labled like gunpowder, or perhaps they hoped to detect it by the smell. Unfortunately for our peace of mind an authority who has just assured us that 90 per cent. of the natives do not even think at all, was not exactly the best qualified to divine the secret thoughts of the Moslems at El Azhar.

More Petroleum.

The reported discovery of extensive petroleum deposits in Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, Roumania, Hungary and elsewhere outside of Pennsylvania and the Canadian Dominions, has excited some attention of late. The latest news in this line is that petrolium abounds in paying quantities at Siguenza, Spain, about a hundred miles northeast of Madrid, on the line of railway leading to the latter city. It is stated that wells in that locality have been worked for about two years by the proprietor, and that they are capable of being greatly extended. To this end articles of association of a new mining company have been filed at Madrid. The analyses of the oil are good. Furnaces, retorts and other necessary appliances have been already put down. The Manchester *Guardian* says of the project: "Judging from the quantities of oil which are yearly imported into Spain from Pennsylvania, and the high price ruling, the success of the company is considered more than probable. It will be interesting to note its progress."

Woman's Rule in Russia.

"Who is now the leading spirit of the Czar's government?" I asked a high official. "A woman as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchial countries, we have always had some woman at the top or bottom of our government."

During the thousand and twenty years of Russia's existence there have been eighty rulers, all told, of whom only five were women. But if we study Russian history, we shall find that nearly every Russian ruler has been ruled by a woman. Among Russian sovereigns there are seven canonized as "Saint," several are "Great," one is "Apostolical," one "Monomachos," one "Longarmed," one "Blessed," one "Soothsayer," one "Dark," one "Imposter," one "Brave," one "Proud," one "Terrible," one "Not-to-be-forgotten," one "Moneysack," and one "Liberator;" but among the host of crowned heads that have ruled Russia for the past thousand years there was apparently but one "Wise" head, and that a woman's. The great Princess Olga, of the tenth century, the first Christian sovereign of Russia, is known in history as "The Wise."

When the great Prince Vladimir, being yet pagan, consulted the representatives of his people as to what religion should be adopted, they answered: "The Greek religion, for were it not the best, your Grandmother Olga, the wisest of women, would not have adopted it," and the worthy grandchild followed the example of his grandmother. The philosophers of to-day, however, would call her "The Smart," or "The Cunning."

After Olga for seven centuries no woman ascended the Russian throne. In 1725, when Peter the Great died, his charming and witty wife, "The Russian Aspasia," was proclaimed autocratrix under the name of Catherine I. In course of time there were three other Empresses, Ann, the niece of Peter the Great and murderess of the boy Czar, Peter II.; Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great and murderess of the baby Czar, Ivan VI.; and Catherine II., the wife and murderess of Czar Peter III. The poets sang of Catherine II. as "The Northern Semiramis," and by her great vices and brilliant deeds she fully deserved that appellation. As for Ann and Elizabeth, the classical name of Messalina would be perfectly applicable to both.

Mme. Pobedonostzeff, the leading spirit of the Russian government of to-day, is the wife of the Chief Procureur of the holy synod, and the most confidential counsellor of the Czar. She is young, beautiful and ambitious. She married Mr. Pobedonostzeff but a few years ago. Her husband, a very old gentleman, is in love with her. It is said of him that the knightly motto, "God and My Lady," he changed into "God and My Wife," and upholds it as devoutly as a knight of old. He arises early, prays to God, adores his wife, and then goes to see the Czar, or the ministers, or the holy synod, and everywhere he tries his best to carry out the commands of his charming goddess. Meanwhile she herself is not idle. She receives hosts of fair visitors of high rank, who, while offering their homage, seize the chance of commending their husbands, brothers or cousins. Sometimes this or that Minister of State does himself the honor of paying his respects to her. Occasionally she visits her majesty, the Czaritza, to cheer her soul in her golden cage. And the Czar himself is there always at hand. Thus it has come about that while the Czar keeps away from the capital of his empire, Mme. Pobedonostzeff has somehow found herself to be the center of the Russian political world. Instead of the Czar's policy, of the Chancellor's or the Minister's policy, we hear of the Madam's policy. With the modesty of an ascending star, she does not reveal her projects, but it is very doubtful whether any liberal reforms will ever find favor with her.

The Family Fish-Pond.

Seth Green Explains How to Make It and How to Stock It.

There are many artesian wells scattered all over the Western country, and most of them many miles from any lakes or streams or fish markets. It is my opinion that nearly all of the flowing wells will furnish enough surplus water to supply a pond that will supply a family with fish. A very small stream will furnish enough water for some kinds. I would recommend carp as being the fish that would most likely be a success, as they require less care than any other fish. I do not consider them the very best of fish, because of late years I have been used to eating the very best kinds our country affords, but I do remember when my mother cooked the suckers and shiners I caught with a bent pin. They were the best fish there was. It would undoubtedly be the same with a family raised on carp. They would be the same to them as the shiners were to me.

My opinion has often been asked how a carp pond could be constructed for family use. The pond can be made in any shape to suit the locality, but I would prefer egg shape if the location was just as well adapted for it. The pond would breed flies of a great many kinds; one of them would be mosquitoes. The larva of all flies is the best food for young fish. I have bred them by the bushel, but some of the mosquitoes would be apt to take wing before the pond got well-stocked with young fish, and to protect the family in a measure I would advise building the pond to the leeward of the house of the prevailing winds of their locality. If, for one instance, the prevailing wind was from the west, the pond should be built on the east, northeast or southeast, because if the pond were placed directly east of the house it would make a lee for them under which they could easily reach the house.

They can beat any sailing craft before the wind, but on the wind they are nowhere in the race as they have no keel. The whole human family should be thankful to the Creator for not putting a keel on them, and if their bowsprit had not been quite so sharp they might not receive so many handkerchief salutes from the verandas of the Long Island hotels, but would be just as useful and ornamental. The pond can be built with plow and scraper. It should have a deep place in the centre and very shallow on the edges. If you have square sides the young fish would have no protection from the old ones. When scraping is commenced, carry the earth as far back as you intend making the lower outside of your embankment. Keep scraping until the pond is four to six feet in the centre. If the locality is such that the ice freezes very thick the pond should be made deeper, and holes kept open through the ice during the winter to keep the fish from suffocating. If the embankment was raised three feet and pounded down and sodded or sown to grass the water could be raised so that but three feet in the centre would have to be excavated in order to have a pond six feet deep.

The pond should be sown with some kind of grass or water plant, with the exception of about fifty or seventy-five feet square in the centre. The grass and water plants make the spawning ground, breed food and protect the young. The ponds should not have any other kinds of fish in them, and if the grass gets too thick it can be raked out.

Irish Governors.

Alluding to the prominent personal part that Lord Spencer has taken of late in Irish affairs, a leading English weekly observes that "almost all the most prosperous periods of Irish history have been connected with the presence in Ireland of Viceroys of decided personal character." Unfortunately they have been few and far between. The most notable was Lord Chesterfield (the letters lord), whose Irish administration was a bright episode in his career, and who unquestionably took a conscientious interest in his great office, and was deeply anxious to do good service to the people. He "had rather," he said, "be known as the Irish Lord Lieutenant than as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." When some bigoted blockhead told him, with a long face, that he had a Roman Catholic coachman in his service, his Excellency said: "Indeed! is that so? Well at all events, I'll take good care that he never drives me to mass." The difficulty in the case of Irish Viceroys of this complexion of mind has been that, as notably in the case of Lord Fitzwilliam, their sympathy with the ruled was a ground of offense to the small but dominant Anglo-Irish faction in Ireland. Lord Spencer, however, labors under no such disadvantage, and he is undoubtedly honestly and earnestly striving that he may leave the country in a very different temper and condition to that in which he found it on the blood stained day, six months ago, on which he entered Dublin in state to assume the government. As the only Viceroy who has, we believe, been a Cabinet Minister, Lord Spencer's position is unique among Irish rulers.

An Unfortunate Client.

Nobody was more bitterly witty than Lord Ellenborough. A young lawyer, trembling with fear, rose to make his first speech, and began: "My Lord, my unfortunate client—my Lord—my Lord—my unfortunate client—my Lord—" "Go on, sir, go on," said Lord Ellenborough; "as far as you have proceeded hitherto, the court is entirely with you."

In manuring fruit trees the cherry should receive a lighter application than most other kinds. It is not benefitted by much stable manure, but can be top-dressed with ashes or anything containing potash, almost without stint. All stone fruits, especially those that are acid, need liberal doses of potash.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 25, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS —$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

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A FINE LINE of FURNITURE
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And would be pleased to show you through our rooms.

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Spring Mills, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Saturday, 20, there was rain, with clear, cold and stormy weather on Sunday.

——A cold wave set in on Saturday night, keeps up yet Sleighing, of course is good.

——From all parts of the country we have accounts of the cold wave, with mercury as follows: Denver, 13 below zero. Omaha, 21 below zero. Sioux City, Iowa, 26 below zero. Kansas City, 10 to 20 below zero.

——T. G. Erhard who was teaching the Pike school, in Penn township, is sick with pneumonia.

——Dr. J. J. Deshler, of Aaronsburg, has located at Shippensburg, Cumberland valley, where he expects to practice his profession.

——Millheim will have a musical convention, commencing Feb. 16, closing with two concerts, Thursday and Friday evenings, under the direction of P. H. Meyer.

——The Moyer Convention, which was held last week in the Musical College, at Freeburg, Pa., was a grand success. One or two hundred persons were in attendance. Next session of six weeks beginning May 1, 1883.

——On Monday evening, 22, the ladies of Centre Hall met in Association hall and organized a Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., by electing the following officers: Pres't, Cora K. Murray; Vice Pres't, Mrs. Rev. W. K. Foster; Sec'y, Miss Jennie B. Boal: Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Conley; Librarians, Miss Kate Reesman and Miss Maggie Thompson. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 5 All ladies and invited.

——Mother Harper, staying with her son, Simon, of this place, has been ill, but is now getting better.

——We regret to learn that our old and respected friend, Mr. Jonath. Weaver, of near Farmer's Mills, is confined to the house from a disease of the stomach, probably cancer, which has been telling upon his frame. Mr. Weaver will make sale of his personal effects, as will be seen in his adv. in REPORTER.

——I. J. Grenoble, of Spring Mills, has extended his operations to Coburn station, where he leased one of the grain houses. We are told that Jas. Krape will have charge of the ware-house.

——Dinges, of the Pennsvalley Bargain store, is now selling overcoats at near cost to close out stock and make room for new goods. Now is your time to get an overcoat cheap.

——The wife of Gen. Taylor, of Mifflin county, who was run over by a street car in Philadelphia, during the bi-centennial, breaking one of her legs and making amputation necessary, died at the St. Cloud hotel, Philadelphia, on 17 instant. Her remains were taken to Mifflin county for burial. Death was caused by blood poisoning.

— That the coming musical festival, to be held in this place, beginning Feb. 5, will be the best affair yet held in this county, is beyond doubt. Prof. Perkins, of Boston, under whose direction the Convention will be held, is among the most accomplished musical instructors in the U. S., and his fame will insure a large attendance of lovers of music from our own and adjoining counties. No one should miss an opportunity like this to hear good music or receive the benefits of so able an instructor as Dr. Perkins.

——Have you visited the new, elegant, and cheap grocery of Harry Teats & Co, opposite the Bush house? They keep all first class groceries there, pure and fresh—a full and complete assortment of every thing, and sell low as the lowest elsewhere. Give Teats' new grocery a trial.

——Overcoats and suits for men and boys, hats, ties, collars, cuffs, boots and shoes, now being sold off, at cost, at Brockerhoff's store.

——The Centre Hall boys have one of the best coasting routes in the state. They can start from the top of Nittany mountain, one mile from here, and come sailing down right into town at railroad speed—and they make good use of it too during the sledding season.

FARMERS, the place to sell your grain is to I. J. Grenoble, Spring Mills, where you always get the highest market price. 2t

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY, will open April 16, 1883, with Prof. LEWIS REITER as Principal. Students taught all the branches necessary to prepare for college. Boarding reasonable. 17jan5t

——The Lewistown *Free Press*, of last week, has two parting letters from two prisoners, Elmer Jenkins and D. J. Miller, sentenced at last court to the western penitentiary for larceny. These letters warn young men against bad company, night-running, and strong drink, which have brought them both to the disgrace they now suffer under, while a different course of life would have brought them honor and respect.

For low prices in job work, sale bills etc., call at the Reporter office, or, send your orders by mail. Try us. tf

J. N. LEITZEL, Auctioneer, Spring Mills—satisfaction guaranteed, and charges moderate. 11jan3t

——Mute suppers is a new idea for raising money for churches that are in a tight pinch for stamps, in place of some other questionable devcies often resorted to for such a purpose. It might be tried in Centre county. It is laughable, comic, unique, and as good as any show exhibiting. We give it more particularly as a kindly hint to our church ladies. It is called a mute supper and is described as follows: The mute supper, says an exchange, that came off at the Presbyterian parsonage one evening, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Missionary society, was so far as we have learned, a novel affair in Middletown, and was immensely enjoyed by all present. The understanding with those that partook of the supper was, that if they spoke a word during the meal, however trival, they would be required to pay the price of the supper, while those who maintained a strict silence were to be subjected to no charge. A number refrained from speaking, and at the same time managed by motions and cabalistic signs to secure sufficient food for a full meal. With others the habit is so fixed that they must talk under all circumstances, and so they broke the rule in spite of their efforts to keep silence, and cheerfully expressed their willingness to abide by the penalty. After supper it was agreed by all who partook that the merriment and fun derived from the occasion was well worth the money, and all gladly paid the price of the supper, thereby helping to raise a nice sum of money for a very worthy cause.

A grand county musical convention will be held in the M. E. church, at Centre Hall, commencing Monday evening, February 5th, closing Friday evening. The musical exercises will be under the direction of Prof. W. O. Perkins, Mus. Doc., of Boston. Dr. Perkins, an eminent and talented author and teacher, is well known to all singers. He has the experience of more than thirty-five years as a convention director and principal of Normal Musical schools, and has enjoyed a course of study and observation in the best schools of Europe. His lectures on various topics, such as Vocalisation, Management of the Breath, Articulation, Phrasing, Proper Reading of Church Music, etc., will interest all who attend. The well-known and excellent pianist, Prof. Wm. T. Meyer, will preside at the piano. Talented vocalists and instrumentalists from all parts of the state will be present. Profs. P. H. Meyer, J. A. Weaver, and other prominent conductors are expected. Grand concerts will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 8 and 9.

Three sessions will be held daily at 9:30 a. m —1:30 and 7 p. m. Those applying to Sec'y of Ex. Com. before January 27, will be supplied with boarding free. Rates at hotel $2.50 to $3.00 for the term.

A collection of choruses and the "Choral Choir" will be used. A cordial invitation is extended to all musical organizations and all interested in vocal music, to be present and participate.

Class tickets, $1.00; season tickets for spectators, 75 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Concert, 25 cents. For further particulars apply to J. B. Solt, J. W. Wolf, C. Dinges, Wm. Lohr, H. Boozer, C. Herlacher, J. T. Lee, A. Thomas, Jas. Lohr, S. Harper, Executive Committee.

——The teachers of Potter, Gregg, Penn, Haines, and Miles townships and Millheim boroguh, will hold a Local Institute in Millheim, Commencing Friday evening, February 9, and continuing in session on Saturday following. An interesting and instructive program is being made; the citizens are giving the project their support. Teachers and directors are expected, and patrons and friends of education cordially invited to attend. Teachers are requested to bring specimens of pupils' work for exhibition.

——Ladies, you always find the finest, and latest styles of dress-goods, at Dinges' Pennsvalley bargain store. He always manages to get them as they come out.

——The farm of Daniel Musser, dec'd, in Harris twp., lately sold to Mrs. Dr. Fisher, of Boalsburg, has again changed hands, having been sold to Mr. Jonath. Hess, of Pine Grove Mills.

— Many of our farmers find their cisterns empty. Scarcity of water is complained of in other parts of the state.

——None but first class groceries kept by Dinges. If you want a No. 1 article of canned goods, dried peacher, or prunes go around to Dinges for it.

——At the recent dedication of the new Lutheran church at Zion, the entire debt, $1,445, was provided for. The church is a fine one and cost about $5000. There are 47 members. One widow lady, Mrs. Mary Shaffer, in all has given $800.

——New York capitalists, backed by the Pennsylvania road, will build a road from Williamsport to Clearfield, to connect with the Snow Shoe, which line is to be extended. This line is to meet the competition introduced by Vanderbilt in the Clearfield coal region. Pity some one does not make a move to build another road through Pennsvalley, it would wake up the Penn'a Company to redeem its promises to our people.

——Brown's new grocery is fast taking the lead for best goods and lowest prices.

——Pattison's inauguration was very plain and had no style about it. Some liked it, others didn't. Tastes, of course, differ, and so do opinions except as to this one important thing to every family in Centre county, which is the principle inaugurated at Sechler's grocery, never to sell any but first class family groceries, and only such as they know to be pure and fresh. The superiority of Sechler's groceries is admitted by all competent judges as well as by all housekeepers who have purchased of them. They keep all belonging to their line, and to cash buyers they sell at a trifle above wholesale prices. It is the oldest grocery house in Bellefonte as well as the largest and most complete in every department, and arranged with so much taste as to be worth seeing. Gentlemanly treatment and honest dealing is never swerved from. Give them a call.

The sinking of the Cimbria with over 300 souls; some 50 Chinamen blown to pieces by a giant powder explosion, and 21 bodies torn and mangled by cars dashing down a steep grade in California, are among the horrors of the last few days.

The Giant Powder Works, near Oakland, Cal., blew up on 20, killing about 50 Chinamen.

FROM SPRING MILLS.

R. H. Duncan has returned from Milton and looks well and hearty.

Wm. M. Allison is stocking his sawmill with logs.

Mr. George Woods, one of our oldest citizens, has been very ill, but has recovered so far that he is able to be out again.

Mrs. Jerry Condo fell on getting out of a sled and sprained her knee; she is suffering very much from it.

Mr. John A. Grenoble sold his house and lot to James N. Leitzel, for $837, and now Mr. Grenoble is talking of putting up a house on his lot near the iron bridge in the spring. Mr. G. means business in the way of improvement. C. D. Q.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

Rev. Tomlinson delivered, on Sunday, at the Lutheran Church, an interesting sermon. He speaks extempore, and is a deep thinker and preaches sound doctrines.

Rev. Fischer has been conducting a series of meetings at the George's valley church and said to have been crowned with good succes. May such remain steadfast that confessed to lead a better life. Mr. Fischer is well spoken of as an excellent preacher.

Speedy work: D. Bartges, A. C. Fisher and H. Smith, last week, built an ice house at the store of J. B. Fisher, and cut the ice, hauled it, and filled it, all in two days.

J. P. Heckman, merchant of Creston, Ohio, came on a visit to his relatives and friends. He is a son of A. G. Heckman, who left here about 30 years ago.

Mr. M. Musser is an expert in penmanship—he is giving lessons in the art to a class at the Cross Roads school house.

"On a hunt to find the 'News Boy.'"

Since the snow, Sam'l Harter and J. S. Meyers have been indulging in fox-hunting. It is splendid sport, and the baying of the hounds is musical to those who like it. Meyers has caught four foxes; we have no report from Mr. Harter.

John E. Swarm has returned home, was absent some time, had a millright job in Union Co.

John W. Bartges has gone to Bellefonte to do fresco work.

Seen unloaded at Fisher's store—hogsheads of spruys, the demand is good and prices are low.

Sam'l Borell is rebuilding his barn, and is making rapid progress; the carpenters are now hewing the timbers.

John Heckman is preparing to remodel his barn with a new roof and other improvements.

Our musical people are discussing the Perkins Festival to be held at Centre Hall. A number desire to hear Mr. Perkins. NEWS BOY.

——All fine goods, for gentlemen's wear, including hats, cuffs, ties, collars, kerchiefs, jewelry, &c., always kept at the famous Philad. Branch, the best place in the world for clothing at low prices.

——Overcoats are now being put out very low at the Puilad. Branch, to make room for the spring trade in ready-made clothing. You can get a first class overcoat there for less than a shoddy article will cost you elsewhere.

——Powers still keeps the best and cheapest, as well at the choicest, variety of boots and shoes, in America, and has customers away off in the territories.

——All kinds of produce constantly wanted at Brown's new grocery, on Bishop street. Farmers will get the highest prices for all they have, and can get the best of coffees, sugars, teas, syrups, cheese, canned and dried fruit, at lowest possible prices.

——Rev. W. K. Foster, of this place, has been on the sick list for a week, but is improving.

David W. Armstrong, Wrightsville, Pa., says, "I have tried Brown's Iron Bitters for sick headache with great success.

PERSONAL.

B. F. Kister, one of Millheim's active young men, gave us a call; also Mr. Weaver, of Farmer's Mills.

Mr. Charles Bower, one of Haines township's worthy farmers, honored us with a call.

Esq. Rishel, of Farmer's Mills, illumined the REPORTER sanctum with his presence.

——Wm. Wolf, of Penn, gave us a call. Mr. Wolf will move to Illinois in a few weeks and will make sale of his farm and household effects. See adv. in REPORTER.

Jacob Snook, Jonath. and And. Harter, of Millheim, stopped with the REPORTER long enough to warm up on Tuesday.

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.

From the report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of this State we glean the following information, which presents matters in a favorable light: Number of school districts in the State 2,215, number of schools 10,183, number of graded schools 7,812, number of school directors 15,625, number of superintendents 102, number of male teachers 9,051, number of female teachers 12,778, average salary of male teachers per month $35.12, female teachers $29.89, average length of school terms (in months) 6.09, number of pupils 935,345, average number of pupils 611,317, cost of tuition $4 868,717.01, cost of building and purchasing and renting $1,229,232.03, cost of fuel, contingencies and interest paid $2,058,394.64, expenditures of all kinds $8,263,244.54, State appropriations $1,000,000, value of school property $28,341,560. As compared with the preceeding year the increase in number of districts is 7, schools 348, graded schools 555, increase in number of male teachers is 308, female teachers 785, increase of salary of male teachers per month $1.40, decrease of salary of female teachers 14 cents per month, increase of length of school term in months 11, increase in number of pupils 13,497, increase in cost of tuition $146,701.41. The increase in cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid is $59,617.27, increase in value of school property $1,736,239. In Philadelphia, at the close of the school year, there were 102,185 pupils in the schools, and the average during the year was 91,894. Teachers' salary amounted to $1,038 39. There was expended for houses the sum of $89,876.50; for books, stationery, fuel and contingencies, $370,381.64. The valuation for school property in Philadelphia is placed at $6,500,000.

Adjutant General James W. Latta has made his annual report to Gov. Hoyt. He briefly reviews the progress of the reorganization of the State militia during the past ten years, and says that there are now in the service three companies of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and one hundred and thirty-one companies of infantry. The infantry are organized into different regiments and one battalion; two companies are unattached. The batteries report direct to the division, and the cavalry is attached to the brigades. This force aggregating 584 commissioned officers and 7636 men, is assigned proportionately to three brigades, they constituting one division. General Latta then speaks of the rifle practice during the past year, and says that it has been more encouraged financially than during any previous year. Further on says: "The setting up, position drill, facings and military courtesies have been repeatedly alluded to in the annual reports from this department. There is no reason why the carriage and bearing of the melitiamen, whether in his dress as a civilian or his uniform as a guardsman, should not mark his training as much as does that of the schooled and disciplined regular." He concludes his report by expressing his appreciation of the personal and official courtesy of the Governor, and of the general confidence and co operation of his officials.

—Philadelphia has a cooperative store with a present capital of $36,650 and estate worth $20,000. It pays an annual dividend to its shareholders of six per cent., and returns quarterly to customers from four to nine per cent. on their purchases. The manager says that the whole secret of success in cooperation is to start on a small scale and extend the business slowly. To this rule he attributes the success of the venture. It was begun eight years ago by several men who worked in a factory, and thought it would be a good idea to cheapen provisions by buying in lots and then dividing. They formed a little society, and kept their stock in a room of a member's residence. Next they hired a small store, and from that the business has grown to annual sales aggregating $240,000.

There are accounts of a famine in the north of Ireland. A dispatch from Dublin says. The whole north of Ireland is in the most wretched condition, owing to the complete destruction of grain crops in September by a terrible tornado and rottening of the entire potato crop, caused by constant rain. In one place such general destitution prevails that 22 tons of Indian meal per week are required to keep the people barely alive. Relief is coming slowly, and despair is starking everybody in the face.

WANTED!

Two reliable men to solicit orders for our Nursery Stock in this and adjoining counties, on a salary. We will give a month's trial (and advance money for the expenses of the same), and, if successful, steady employment and good pay. Address, R. G CHASE & Co., The Chase Nurseries, Philadelphia Pa. (Enclose stamp.) 4jan8t

MARKETS.

New York, January 22.—Flour extra Minnesota 3.75@4.50; patent 5.75@7.50.

Wheat, No. 2, red 1.16, No. 2, white 1.07. Corn 64@65. Rye 73. Barley 1.02. Oats 49.

Lard 11. Butter fair to fancy 25@40. Cheese 8 to 14. Eggs 28@29. Rice 5¼. Rio coffee 8¾ per cargo. N. O. molasses 40@60.

Mackerel, No. 1. $16.50@17; No. 2, 11@11.50.

Cloverseed, 11½@12 per lb. Timothy $2@2.25. Flax 1.30. Wool, 41@43.

— Lock Haven market: Butter 25 to 30c per pound, eggs 25c per dozen, potatoes 75c per bushel, chickens 60 to 80c per pair, lard 17c per pound, apple butter 75c per gallon, corn 75c, oats 50c, turnips 40c, celery 5 to 8c per stock, cabbage 5 to 10c per head, apples 75c to $1.25 per bu., chestnuts 15c per quart, ducks 70c per pair, honey 20c per pound, turkeys $1 to $1 25 each, by the pound 15c, geese 75c each, sourkraut 5c. per qt.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, 75, 90, and 1.00
Rye 70c
Corn, shelled 65, and ears new 55
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 50c to 75c
Cloverseed, 6 50 to 7.00
Timothy seed, 1 60 to 1 75
Plaster ground per ton, $9.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter 25c
Tallow, 6c
Lard, 10
Ham, 12½c
Shoulders 10
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 25c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL—Pea, 3.35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5 00; Egg, 4.85.

MARRIED.

On 2 instant, at the residence of A. Luckenbach, Bellefonte, by Rev. J. F. Delong, Asa. S. Youtzey and Miss Anna Mary Burkholder, both of Miami county, Ohio. The bride is a granddaughter of Felix Burkholder, of near Centre Hill. Both bride and groom paid the REPORTER a visit, and we wish them an abundance of happiness.

On 11 instant, by Rev. G. D. Penepacker, Mr Sam'l H. Sprowe, of Hecla, and Miss Mary A. Stamp, of Zion.

On December 1, by Rev. Stambach, Harry M. Smith, of Penn Hall, and Miss Kate Eisenhuith, of Haines.

On December 14, by Rev. Stambach Wm. H. Ertle, of Penn, and Sallie Daup of Potter.

DIED.

January 8th, in Altoona, Jessie Smith Grenoble, aged 1 month and 24 days.

"Death may the beauties of life unloose,
But can't disolve our love;
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above.

In Aaronsburg, on 22, John W. Minich, aged about 43 years. Mr. Minich had been a soldier and was wounded in the foot. For the last two years was feeble-minded, and lately took dropsy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Catharine Shultz, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL.
2jan6t Adm'r Farmer's Mills, Pa.

A $20 00 BIBLICAL REWARD

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the middle verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, there ward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20 00 to you; cut it out. Address, *Rutledge Publishing Company*, Easton, Penna. 23 jan 2t

JANUARY COURT
TRIAL LIST—2D WEEK.

Centre County vs Andrew Gregg et al
George M Yocom " W M Lyon & Co
S McManigal's ex'rs vs Price & Milliken
A C Geary vs Samuel Kryder
Jacob Beck use of " John A Hunter
W J Thompson & Co " Catharine Durst
H W Hoover " Jacob A Crider
John D Lieb's adm'r vs E Chambers
Com of Pa use of vs G W Rumbarker et al
E C Henderson " John C Henderson
Constance Curtin et al vs John Hoffer et al
Joseph B Furst et al vs Same
E H Underhill et ux vs H C Bell
Samuel Frantz et al vs Christ Sharrar
John H Odenkerk " Thomas Foot et ux
Joseph Green's Ex'rs vs C K E-sington
Rebecca Scholl " John W Scholl
Michael Morrison " Ann McQuillan
Same " Mary Flynn
Israel Confer " A King
Lydia Bottorf " P F Bottorf
Warren & Merritt vs Solomon Etlinger
Joseph Strouse " Reynolds'v'e L Co
Mary A Barcroft vs Jacob McCool et al
Lenard Ahone " Penna R R Co
P B Swartz " T B Sanders
D W Holt " Susquehanna In Co
D W Holt " Kittaning In Co
Bunnell & Aikens " Jeremiah Funk
Alfred Jones " Same
Jacob Van Pool et al vs J V Gray
A B Ross vs Carnegie Bros & Co (limited)
David Houser vs Taylor & Sanger
Susan Young " Michael Confer
A Kauth et ux " Jeremiah Funk
Bernard Wagner's ex'rs vs C Baumgardner
William Hazzard vs Thomas J Dunkle.

TRAVERSE—2 WEEK.

Union—H S Potts.....Harris—G W Williams, D H Myers, Adam Hoy, L Mothersbach.....Spring—Wm Bell.....Penn—H Keen.....Rush—J Waugh.....Snowshoe—T Morris, A Kerrins, J C Ranken' J Y Lucas.....Huston—E R Williams ..... Boggs—C Moore.....Howard Bor—A J Gardner..... Howard Tp—J S Holter, W Bathurst .... Ferguson—Geo Homan Wm Garner.....Benner—H K Hoy.....Philipsburg—C Bottiuger, G B Simler J H Munson, J Sankey.....Millheim—J Spangler .....Miles—L Stover. T B Miller.....Bellefonte—A Brockerhoff S T Shugart, J H Barnes.....Curtin—R Mann. D McClasky ..... Patton—G Clark.....Potter —Wm Love.....College—Wm McGirk..... Liberty—D W Harring

BOSS SALE OF THE SEASON.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 2¼ miles southwest of Millheim, Tuesday, February 27, 1883, the following property, to wit: Two work horses, 3 mares, 2 with coil, 2 horse colts rising 3 years, 2 horse colts rising 2 years, 6 cows, 6 head of young cattle, 16 sheep, 15 shoats, one 4-horse wagon, one 2-horse wagon, platform spring wagon, 2-horse sled, Osburn reaper and mower, fertilizing grain drill, one of Foot's harvesting machines, horse power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, one buggy, sulkey, 1-horse cultivator, two 2-horse cultivators, 3 harrows, 3 plows, hay fork, rope and pullies, hay rake, wheelbarrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 2 sets of hay ladders, wood ladders, set of double harness, 2 sets single harness, flynets, set of Yankee harness, set of bridgbans, front gears, bridles, collars, halters, plow gears, forks, rakes, scoop shovels, log and cow chains, digging iron, grain in the ground, 2 grain cradles, mowing sythes, hay by the ton, also a lot of household goods and furniture. One cook stove, tenplate stove, stove pipe, 2 iron ketties, copper kettle, bedsteads, extention table centre table, breakfast table, bureau, corner cupboard, Smith American organ, Domestic sewing machine, lounge, 2 chests, 3 work stands, 4 sets chairs, rocking chairs, meat vessels, tubs, potatoes, sausage stuffer, fat press, crocks, and other articles. Sale at 8½ a. m., when terms will be made known. A. Harter, auctioneer, WM. WOLF.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, one and one-half miles north of Farmer's Mills, Thursday, March 15, 1883, the following articles: 2 head of horses, 2-year-old colt, 3 milk cows, six head of good sheep, 4 shoats, 1 sow with pigs, two 2-horse wagons, one 2-horse spring-wagon, 1 buggy, 2-hourse sled, family sled, log-sled, reaper, drill, threshing machine with shaker, straw sled power, hay-rake, hay fork, rope and pullies, fanning mill, cornplanter, cornscraper, plows, one 2-horse cultivator, one 1-horse cultivator, harrows, double and single trees, grain-cradles, lot of horsegears, set of tug gears, set of front gears, set of single harness, hynets, saddle, bridles, checks, chains, &c. Also a lot of household furniture, 2 cook stoves, parlor stove, 10-plate stove, sink, chains, tables, corner cupboard, four bedsteads with bedding, 70 yards of carpet, chests, 2 iron kettles, large copper kettle, tubs, cider barrels, vinegar, meat vessels, and other articles. Sale to commence at 9½ a. m.

JONATH. WEAVER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 2½ miles west of Madisonburg, on Wednesday, February 7, the following personal property, to wit:

One horse, one mare with colt, 4 cows 2 calves, 11 sheep, 6 hogs, new 4-horse wagon, double sled, spring wagon, buggy, log sled, hayrake, drill, plows, one reaper.

Good two horse Brubaker Wagon, cultivator, treadpower and machine, fanning mill, harrows, set of double harness, one single harness, horsegears. Also, house furniture, one cook stove, 3 sets chairs, one cane-bottom set, 8 day clock corner cupboard, bureau, sink, iron kettle, copper kettle, campmeeting tent, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known.

F. A. YEARICK

POTTERS MILLS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very valuable property near Potters Mills is offered at private sale, consisting of 3 ACRES of land thereon a good HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a good well at the door; choice apple trees, peach and plum trees. The property is a desirable one. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant home can call upon Mr. Franklin Royer, of Spruce Town, who will show you the property and give conditions of sale. For farther information address to

SAMUEL KRIDER,
Selinsgrove, Snyder Co. Pa.,
P. O. Box 48. 18jan4f

MILESBURG PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

A very valuable property in Milesburg, is offered at private sale, consisting of two excellent town lots, thereon a 2½ STORY HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a never-failing well of soft water at the door, choice fruit, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and smaller fruits on the premises. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant and profitable home, can call upon Mr. Elias Zimmerman, who will show them the property. For further information apply to MRS. JOHN RIDER,
7dectf Tussyville, Pa.

EVERY LADY
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
Strawbridge & Clothier's
Fashion Quarterly.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home and the newest things in art needle work.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Instructions how the distant customer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
Eighth and Market Streets, Philad.
4jan tf

CHEAP SLEIGHS.—J. C. Condo, at Penn Hall, has a number of handsomely finished sleighs, finely cushioned, well ironed, and guaranteed in every respect, which he now offers at near cost. If you want a real bargain in sleighs, call at the shops of Mr. Condo. 11jan3t

GRAIN AND COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale his valuable property, at Spring Mills, consisting of HOUSE and LOT, COAL YARD, SHEDS, GRAIN HOUSE and OFFICE. This is a good business stand, located convenient to the railroad, and every thing well arranged to carry on the grain and coal business. Possession given on 1st of April, next. For terms and other particulars apply to. J. D. LONG.
18 jan 8t Spring Mills Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed and remain filed of record in this office for inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, A. D., 1883, for allowance and confirmation.

1 The account of D B Brisbin and H Shirk, administrators of &c. of Joseph Shirk late of Potter twp., dec'd.

2 The account of Samuel Gramley, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Daniel Poorman late of Miles township, deceased.

3 The first and final account of Hugh Adams, guardian of Dora, Effy and Mollie Richards, minor children of Thomas Richards, late of Rush twp., dec'd.

4 The account of M A Calhoun, administrator of &c. of Wm C Calhoun, late of Union twp., dec'd.

5 The final account of Jacob Valentine, guardian of Mary S. Thomas, a minor child of Jacob V Thomas.

6 The first and final account of W S Williams, executor of &c. of Sarah S Williams late of Huston twp., dec'd.

7 The first and final account of Sophia McEwen and James H Carner, executor of &c of Henry McEwen late of Walker twp., dec'd.

8 The account of Burding Butler, guardian of Alice A. Caroline and Sarah Brown, minor children of Thomas Brown late of Liberty twp., dec'd.

9 The account of Daniel Bartges, administrator of &c. of Polly Hettinger late of Gregg twp., deceased.

10 The account of William Mulberger and Samuel Leitzel, administrators of &c. of Isaac Mulberger late of Benner twp., deceased.

11 The first and final account of J Y Dale, administrator of &c. of Eve Houser late of College twp., dec'd.

12 The account of James F Weaver, executor of &c. of T M Hall, late of Milesburg borough, dec'd.

13 The final account of S J Hale, J Mills Hale and W W Hale, executors of &c. of Reuben C Hale late of Philipsburg boro., dec'd.

14 The first and final account of George W Feerrar, administrator of &c. of Jacob Feerrar late of Harris twp., dec'd.

15 The first and final account of George Sweeney and Alex Kuhn, administrators of &c. of Eliz. Bitner late of Potter twp., deceased. JAMES A McCLAIN,
4jan4t Register.

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

—o—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the clerk of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said county, and that application will be made to the next sessions of said court to grant the same.

W S Musser	Tavern,	Millheim
J I DeLong	do	Liberty twp,
F R Stover	do	do
S H Kunes	do	do
A E Graham	Saloon	do
James Redding	do	Snow Shoe
John W Stein	do	Philipsburg
John Francis	do	do
Robert Taylor	Tavern	do
Wm. Parker	do	do
A S Goodrich	do	do

J. C. HARPER, Proth'y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. J. K. Runkle and the Hon. J. H. Larrimer, Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1 st day of Jan., 1883, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Jan. next, being the 29th day of Jan., 1883, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound to recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord 1883, and the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States. T. J. DUNKLE Sheriff